



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

DAINTY RIMLESS GLASSES
Will Please Milady
AND IMPROVE HER
EYESIGHT AND APPEARANCE
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,280

號十三百二第

日二十月三年亥癸

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1923. 五拜禮

號七廿月四年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A NEW SPECIALITY
BASS LIGHT
SPARKLING ALF
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot climates, lighter than the well-known Red Triangle.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL NO. 73.

[51]

SPORTING.

SPORTING GUNS by W. W. GREENER and Other Makers—British, French and American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.

Sportmen are cordially invited to inspect Samples of GUNS by VEBLEY and SCOTT now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

[39]

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Makers.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.

Telephone Central 1218.

[30]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " 11.00 " 10 "
11.30 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 "
2.30 " 4.00 " 15 "
4.00 " 8.10 " 10 "

NIIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. to 8.20 p.m. every 20 minutes
8.20 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 " 11.45 " 15 "

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.30 " 11.00 " 10 "
11.15 " 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " 15 "
4.00 " 8.10 " 10 "

HIGH CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 10 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represented Bank Notes.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1923.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS														
Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
CANTON (Tai Shei Wan)	dep.													
SEK LUNG	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													
Sham Shui	dep.													

GILMOUR THOMPSON'S



SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. Central No. 135. HONGKONG. [183]

DAIRY FARM NEWS ICE CREAM.

The following flavours may be had in Brick Form
on 24 Hours Notice:-

Vanilla	Coffee	Lemon
Strawberry	Neapolitan	Chocolate
	Raspberry	

all
\$2.00 per Quart Brick.

Deliciously Cooling and Refreshing.

Made at our Farm under expert European supervision and from Ingredients of Highest Quality only.

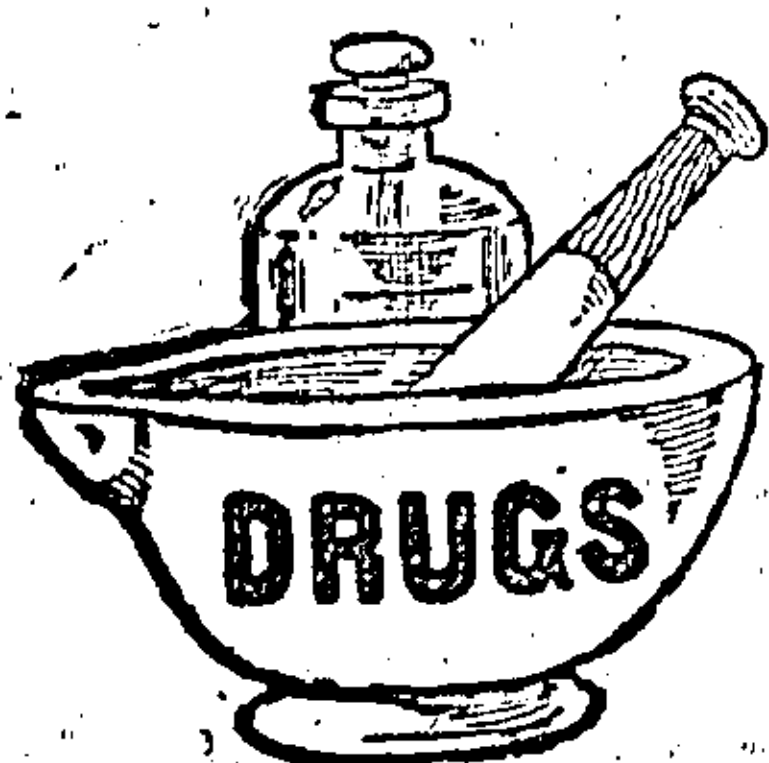
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Installations and Supplies

for Every Consolvable Purpose.

A visit to our Showrooms
will prove Interesting and Educational.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
ELECTRICAL DEPT.
Queen's Road Central. [20]



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the results will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,
THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

AILSA CRAIG

MARINE MOTORS

A first-class British-made Motor at a reasonable price.

1 Cylinder to 6 Cylinders.
4 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P.

Prices and particulars from

SOLE AGENTS:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Tel. phone C. 1030.

Machinery Dept.

"A STRONG LEAGUE POLICY."

BRITAIN AND THE RUHR.

The urgent question of foreign policy before the country, and particularly that of the occupation of the Ruhr, formed the subject of speeches by Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 15th. Nearly one thousand branches of the Union were represented.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said he regretted very much the invasion of the Ruhr for many reasons, but particularly because it had created a strong nationalist excitement in the countries concerned. The matter was no longer being considered with any degree of impartiality. In Germany the result had been apparently to prevent the Government making any proposals whatever for a settlement of the question. He did not see how they could reach a solution until all the parties concerned put their cards on the table. In the same way they found reluctance apparently on the part of France to define exactly what she was in the Ruhr for.

The first thing essential was that in some way or another the national mist should be dispersed and the parties to the controversy should come out into the open and state exactly what it was they wanted. Then it would be seen how far they were apart, and what proposals could be made in order to bring them together.

With regard to the disposition to attribute more serious motives to France, he was of the very strong opinion, having recently had some opportunity of examining the matter, that the attacks on France, based on the belief that she intended to annex the Ruhr, were entirely misconceived. He did not think there was any responsible opinion in France that desired annexation. He might be wrong, but he had taken some trouble to ascertain, and that was his deliberate opinion. He believed that in France there was a predominant, profound uneasiness, in a sense, and if he were to speak, paradoxically, perhaps, but more truthfully, he would say that reparations were a secondary matter, and that what France was really anxious about was security.

THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY.

In his view, if they were to attack this great international difficulty successfully, they must begin by devising some adequate security for France against attack by Germany. Until they gave to the French some feeling of security, when they really could sit down and devote themselves entirely to peaceful pursuits, he did not believe they would get them into the state of mind necessary to enable them to deal with the question of reparations from a strictly business point of view.

Discussing what ought to be done, Lord Robert Cecil said they must provide for security in the first instance. He did not think that a pact of guarantee entered into by France, Germany, and England would be accepted in this country. He saw very serious objections to it. Something more than a three-power pact was wanted. He believed that some sort of proposal as the pact of guarantee in the League of Nations was the only way out so far as guarantees were concerned—namely, a general guarantee carrying out the principle of Article 10, making it a really effective guarantee, binding all parties to it to come to the assistance of any one of them if they were attacked, and open to all the countries of Europe, and indeed, of the world, so that they would not guarantee only France against Germany, but would equally guarantee Germany against France.

He observed in the French Press and elsewhere a proposal, well worthy of consideration, that in order to protect the eastern frontier of France there should be a demilitarized and neutralized zone between France and Germany—not a separate buffer State; that would be useless. There must be no attempt to change the political or commercial sovereignty of the zone. It must remain German in this case for all purposes, except that nothing in the nature of military preparations would be allowed in the zone, and railways would have to be neutralized. He believed that such neutralization could be done through the machinery of the League of Nations. It was worth very serious consideration. As for reparations, he believed that if they once got rid of the disturbing cause which prevented the nations from considering the problem impartially, in a very short period, if they transferred the question to the atmosphere of the League, the matter could be settled without difficulty.

The first step was to get these matters into the international atmosphere, to get them, if possible, referred to the League. As one of the terms of any such settlement, it would be desirable and necessary that Germany should be induced to come into the League. He hoped the British Government would take the earliest possible opportunity of putting in force a policy on these lines. The matter was intensely serious. Day by day the sympathy of Great Britain was being estranged from our old Allies, and he could conceive of no greater disaster to Europe than a real breach between France and England. He earnestly hoped that at the earliest possible moment a strong, vigorous League policy would be initiated by the Government. (Cheers.)

MR. CLYNES ON NATIONAL UNITY.
Mr. J. R. Clynes said that it could be said for the resolutions brought before the House of Commons that they had afforded the House an opportunity of showing that there was far less difference between the parties behind the Government and the Opposition than ever there had been in foreign affairs. They had got nearer in these matters to national unity. The differences which existed were, after all, more apparent than real. On the question of security, he wished they could all take a larger view. It had ceased to be merely a question of security for France. In the war British regiments were in the fields of France fighting for France quite as soon as German regiments were in France. No one country could count itself safe for long. It was a question of the safety of the whole of Europe and the world.

He lamented deeply the course France had taken. He felt that it must fail. Both security and reparations could be secured only by the cultivation of a greater common alliance, particularly among the greater Powers of Europe. While they could not condone France's action, if they thought she was wrong, he did not want to do anything in encouragement of Germany which might embitter the relations between those two countries. He would like some step to be

(Continued on back of next column.)

KU KLUX KLAN IN CANADA.

ENFORCING WHITE MAN'S LAWS.

Mr. William L. Higgett, who claims to be the organizer of Ku Klux Klan, claims that the order has already been established in the Western Provinces of Canada and will be extended over the Dominion.

He says that it is the intention of the Klan to come out into the open, to dispense with hoods and cloaks, and to follow the methods of the Italian Fascisti in order to bring about the reforms for which they contend. They have come to Canada, according to Mr. Higgett, because they believe that the whole continent must be welded into the greatest empire in history, pledged to enforce the white man's law and his ideals on the rest of the world. He continued:-

"Our idea is a sort of confederacy at present. That does not necessarily mean your separation from the British Empire, but a more definite alliance between the two great English-speaking countries on this continent. We have a definite programme in view that will be of the greatest benefit to all. Confederacy would prohibit the bringing of European immigrants on this continent, and absolutely forbid a further influx of Orientals, and would establish a mandate over Mexico."

"VERMINOUS MISSIONARIES."

Mr. Wenige, the Mayor of London (Ontario) issues a public statement in which he says:-

London needs no Ku Klux Klan or other order that seeks to gain unjust ends by a cowardly parade of masks and mystery. Gentlemen of foreign extraction in this municipality who may be planning a local organization would first do better to give the matter serious thought. Canadians will not tolerate men with bloody hands walking in their midst. Justice in this Dominion is swift and sure. As mayor of London, I will use all the power of my office to rid the city of the verminous missionaries of an order that seeks to terrorize citizens who may differ from these so-called Knights of Ku Klux Klan in race, colour, religion, or ability to succeed. London, like the rest of the British Empire, has been safe for democracy for a long time. But London is not going to be safe for Ku Klux Klan or any other hooded order. And any non-Canadian who may seek to establish it here will be deported as an undesirable alien, or if it lies in the hands of the mayor of this city to bring it about.

MYSTERY OF A MASKED BAND.

The first chapter in the great Ku Klux Klan mystery in Louisiana was brought to a close on March 15th, when a Morehouse parish grand jury reported that it was unable to find any indictments in connection with the deaths of T. F. Richard and Watt Daniels.

Daniels and Richard were kidnapped by a masked and hooded band last August and never seen again until their bodies, horribly mutilated and tied round with steel wire, were recovered from a lonely lake seventeen miles from the men's homes. In January, at an open hearing in Morehouse, an enormous mass of circumstantial evidence was presented to connect the Klan with the outrage.

This outcome of the grand jury's deliberations was expected by the Attorney-General, who had been informed that at least ten of its members were known to be members of the Klan. He announced yesterday that he would seek a change of venue and would proceed by laying information against many persons named in the January hearing as participating in the Klan's vigilante operations, which included floggings, deportations, abductions, and other violations of the law. The Federal inquiry which was begun last autumn at the request of the Governor of Louisiana is being continued.

"INTERVIEW."

NOW OFFICIALLY A FRENCH WORD.

The French Academy held last month one of its regular meetings to revise the academic French dictionary, a task on which it has been engaged for many years. After a fairly long discussion the word "interview" was admitted to the dictionary as a French word.

"Interview" has been used for many years in the French Press and in fiction. The English word adopted previously by the Academy was "home," for which no equivalent exists in French. In August 1920, when the Academy had reached only the letter G, it decided that "gentleman" should be French, defining it as "a word used in a metaphorical, or moral sense for the word gentleman."

French sporting circles and tradesmen are more prodigal than the Academy, of course, in borrowing from English. Le camping, le knock-out, le footing are common French sporting terms. And a Paris tinsmith bears the sign, "Le 5 o'clock at all hours."

taken which would induce France more clearly and definitely to state her purpose, and on the other hand, he would like a clear declaration from Germany of what she felt she could do and was prepared to do. His own natural desire was in the direction of using to the utmost the League of Nations, but he did not want Europe to be left without an alternative. It was by using the machinery of the League, as far as it could be used, or by inviting those who set the League aside to produce an alternative, that they could have opportune intervention, and he hoped that America would come into the League for the purpose. (Cheers.)

A resolution was unanimously carried reaffirming the necessity of having the whole complex of international problems centred in the reparations question, including the question of international security, brought at the earliest possible moment before the Council or the Assembly of the League, with the assistance, if possible, of Germany and the United States. The resolution further stated that the Council realized that the selection of the moment, and the choice of the organ, must necessarily lie with the Government of the day, but they urged that an unnecessary delay might have disastrous consequences, and they hoped that the branches of the Union would do their utmost to strengthen the hands of Parliament and of the Government in pursuing vigorously a policy on these lines.

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM,
PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, etc.

FOR
1923

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

IS NOW BEING ISSUED AND CONTAINS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN BUSINESSES, THEIR PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES;
CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CHIEF TRADE CENTRES
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST
GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.
15 UP-TO-DATE COLOURED MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.
DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND
TRADE-CENTRES OF THE FAR EAST.
TREATIES, TARIFFS, STAMP DUTIES, BROKERAGE CHARGES, POSTAL GUIDE, ETC.
BRITISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

1,800 Pages

1,800 Pages

Complete Edition ... \$12 local currency
Abridged Edition ... \$8

AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:-

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

**P.&O. BANKING CORPORATION
LIMITED.**
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1920;
with which is affiliated
**THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,
INDIA.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 25,000,000
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP ... 22,594,160
RESERVE FUND ... 230,000

HEAD OFFICE

122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

WEST LONDON BRANCH:

14-15, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo
Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal Cities of the world.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Manager.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ... 55,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 28,950,000
Capital Contributed by the Russian Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Paris 9, Rue Boudreau.
LONDON OFFICE:
64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
trie en France.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
trie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
trie en France.
NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia
Trust Company.
SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank
of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
Changchun Hankow Manchouli Tientsin
Chefoo Harbin Newchwang Urumtschi
Pairen Hongkong Peking Yokohama
Hailar Keshgar Shanghai

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local
Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of
the World bought and sold.
R. A. RODGERS,
Manager.

537]

THE KEY TO GROW RICH.

**THE CHINA INDUSTRIES
DEVELOPMENT BANKING
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**
DUNDEE STREET, gives to all its Depositors
a Handsome Rate of Interest.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...\$1,000,000.00

INTEREST

For Fixed Deposits—
1 year ... @ 6 Per cent.
9 months ... @ 5 1/2
6 months ... @ 5
3 months ... @ 4 1/2
For Current Account ... @ 2 1/2
For Special Deposit... Personal Arrangement.
For Current Savings ... @ 4 1/2 Per cent.
For Fixed Savings... Regulations Obtainable

**THE CHINA INDUSTRIES DEVELOP-
MENT BANKING CORPORATION.**

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong
BRANCHES:
Shanghai—51, Kiangso Road.
Hankow—British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN:
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco,
Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang,
Tientsin, Swat w, Macao, Canton and all Com-
mercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits.
Inquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAL,
Manager.

1923]

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INCORPORATED.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING-SHIPING-TRAVEL

Eighty Offices are established in the Principal
Cities of the World to provide Commercial
Organisations and Private Individuals with a
complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and
Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT,
DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TRAVELERS CHEQUES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE.

CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES.

PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and
Travel Transaction.

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY.

APRIL 30th,

at 8 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

By
MR. DENMAN FULLER.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of APRIL, 1923, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at their Sales Room, ICE HOUSE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, the Very Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 967, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of Seven Desirable Dwelling Houses now known as Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, WYNDHAM STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, in One Lot.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 967, together with the messuages or tenements and other erections and buildings thereon, and at the date hereof known as Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, Wyndham Street, Victoria aforesaid, for the term of 999 years, from the 25th day of June, 1843, created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 9th day of September, 1822, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part, and the owners of the other part, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$122, payable by half-yearly payments on the 25th day of December and the 25th day of June, and every year, during the said term and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars apply to
MR. LEO D'ALMAIDA & CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Owners,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate
No. 13, WING KING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT
MONDAY,
The 14th Day of May, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.
By
Messrs. LAMMEST BROTHERS
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2160 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing King Street and Secondly ALL THAT portion of the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2160 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situated in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & BASTINGS
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
Messrs. LAMMEST BROTHERS
Auctioneers.

BOWEN & CO.,
No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.
For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS,
FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS,
Machinery For Sale New and Old in First-Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—
GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS,
SANDER WARRICK & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield),
High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application (Enquiries Welcomed)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, Shanghai.
CODES: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C.
8th Edition and Improved.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST OR STRAYED IN PEAK DISTRICT, FOX TERRIER, answering to name of "PETE". Reward—Kindly phone Peak 90. 171

WELL FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Good Situation, overlooking Public Gardens. Every Convenience. Carefully supervised Food. Apply—4, THE ALBERT, Albany Road. 163

WANTED.—One Large ROOM or Two Small, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, required as Offices about June.—Write "Z," Daily Press.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
SALE OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th MAY, 1923, for the Purchase of the above named Vessel WITH ENGINES & BOILERS AND VARIOUS AUXILIARY MACHINERY ON BOARD.

Full particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale and Permits to view may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and Tender Forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 26th March, 1923.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."

A twin-screw steel steamer of 1,400 H.P.—
Length between perpendiculars 185'0"
Breadth extreme 35'5"
Depth (Flat Keel to Upper Deck) 15'7"
Nominal Displacement about 1,070 tons
Present Mean Draft 9'4"

Where Sheerness
Built 1903
By whom H.M. Dockyard

Banker capacity (coal) 203 Tons
Fresh Water capacity 17.5
Reserve feed water capacity 9.6
Economic speed 10 Knots
Coal Consumption (economic speed) 12 Tons per 24 hours

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Steel Framing, O. B. Plating, Upper and Lower Decks, Forecastle and Poop Stanchions, Bulkheads, etc.

Iron Davits, Stanchions, etc.

Wood Sheathing, Forecastle, Poop, Upper and Lower Deck, and Flats in Hold.

Metal Sheathing, Wood Sheathing, Fastenings, Stem, Sternpost, Rudder, Shaft Brackets.

DECKS.

Lower, Upper, Forecastle, Boat Deck and Poop.

ENGINES.

Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, total H.P. 1,400 at 200 r.p.m.

Cylinders 11 1/2; 18; diameters x 2 ft. stroke.

Steam pressure 210 lbs. per Sq. in. 2 Sets.

Boilers Water tube Belleville type.

Steam pressure, max. 250 lbs. per Sq. in. reducing to 210 lbs. at engines 4 No.

AUXILIARY MACHINERY.

Engine air compressing for boiler tube sweeping 1 No.

Main circulating and auxiliary pumps 2 No.

Electric light engines with dynamo 2 No.

Fan, force draught, for boiler rooms 2 No.

Fire and bilge pumps 2 No.

Fire and bilge pumps 2 No.

Starting engine 1 No.

Steering engine 1 No.

Steam winch and windlass 1 No.

Evaporating Plant with Distiller & Evaporator Pumps, Capacity, 12 2 Sets.

Electric Lighting.

Fitted with internal electric lighting at 80 volts.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD TO BE SOLD WITH THE VESSEL.

Chain Cable 1 1/2—312 fathoms, Anchor, 28 cwt. each, 3 No., Boats Davits 14 No., Cat Davits 2 No., and small davis, Metal Companion way upper deck aft. Galley for 120-140 Men by Messrs. Wood, Accommodation Ladder, Metal pumps 5 No. and one small iron Force pump, A large quantity of valuable METAL fittings such as Fairleads, Mashroom Top Ventilators, Hand and Guard Rail sockets, deck plates, illuminators, guards and Stanchions to Skylights, clips, link plates, fireman's voice pipes, dolphins to hand steering gear and fittings to bridge. Also a considerable quantity of spare boiler gear comprising tubes junction boxes, tube joints, check nuts, mud drums, doors elbows, etc., in a New condition, which are stored in the Dockyard.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 7th MAY, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, March, 1923. 1674

Those knowing ones

ask for

"Piccadilly Club"

THE Cigar

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS 163

When in doubt about your eyes

or your glasses

Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

WONG SIU WOON

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS
For LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN

BEST DESIGNS, PRICES MODERATE.
21, POTTINGER ST. PHONE 1474

At a largely attended meeting at St. Helier, Jersey, on March 20th, it was unanimously resolved not to make an annual contribution to the Imperial Government, and the parish representatives in the States were instructed to vote against such a proposal, which would impair the island's constitution. It was, however, agreed that a goodwill gift from the island should be offered.

GRUESOME STORY OF THE WAR.
CHAINED SKELETON IN CAVE.

The *Liberte* (of Paris) recounts a terrible story of the war, which has come to light as the result of a discovery made by a peasant of Satanoff, on the Galician border. The peasant, caught by a snowstorm, sought shelter in a cave, where he lit a fire to dry his garments. In the light of the flames he suddenly saw a skeleton still wrapped in scraps of clothing and fastened to the wall of the cave with a stout chain. By the side of the remains was a notebook filled with writing. The peasant reported his discovery and the notebook was found to contain the tragic history of the woman whose body lay by it.

The writer of the notes was a Madeleine Frisch, who in 1914 was a girl of 16, living with her family in Russian Poland. When the war broke out the Russian soldiers were billeted in the village, and Madeleine Frisch became the mistress of a Russian officer, Savroff, who was in the pay of Germany. Savroff did not hesitate to employ Madeleine to obtain for him information which he required, and her cleverness made Savroff one of the principal German agents with a Russian. After the Russian revolution had triumphed Savroff offered his services to Bolsheviks, and continued his espionage in the cause of revolutionary armies of Denikin and Wrangel.

When Wrangel was defeated Savroff turned his attention to Petlura's organisation, again obtaining, with the help of Madeleine, important information. He was, however, wounded as he was crossing the lines by a machine gun which was fired by the enemy; these documents proved his guilt and that of his accomplice. Both were court-martialled by Petlura's officers, and Savroff was shot. Madeleine Frisch, however, taking advantage of a moment's inattention on the part of her guards, escaped, and remained in hiding.

Two years later several former members of Petlura's army recognised her in a cafe at Hottin. It was not difficult in such a little town to find out where she lived, and one night masked and armed men broke into her house, gagged and bound her, and carried her into the country. They stopped before the mouth of a cave; Madeleine Frisch was taken inside, her bonds removed, and the self-instituted tribunal then had their sentence. They declared that to avenge their comrades who had fallen victims of the two spies they leave her to die of hunger. They would, however, leave her light for several hours, a little bread and water, writing materials, and a sufficient dose of poison, should she desire to put an end to her suffering. They then chained her with a heavy iron chain, which they had previously fixed in the rock, and, paying no heed to her supplications, they left her, and blocked the entrance to the cave with a pile of thorny faggots. The story written by the unfortunate woman before she took the poison provided by her executioners was the document which was found by the peasant beside her body.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON LEGEND.

CHERRY-TREE STORY EXPLODED.

A new biography of "George Washington" has just been published by Mr. W. R. Thayer who has a deservedly high reputation as the biographer of Cavour. Unfortunately, Washington seems a much less refractory subject. Mr. Thayer confesses that he starts at a disadvantage:—

"Having to consider the errors and absurdities which the legend has accumulated current in the life he published the year after Washington died. No one, not even Washington himself, could live down the reputation of a goody-goody prig with which the officious Scotch divine smothered him. The cherry-tree story has patently done more than anything else to implant an instinctive contempt of its hero in the hearts of four generations.

As the "pernicious drive" of Weems has made Washington a shadowy character and an abstraction, without flesh and blood, so in his portraits his painters have effaced the marks of small-pox, which were particularly strong. Cromwell insisted on being painted with his famous wart; Washington was always represented as the ideal American, and in most of the pictures wherein he appears he looks about as real as one of Winterhalter's figures. Yet another mishap prevented posterity from seeing Washington's features as they really were.

His mouth and with it the expression of the lower part of his face changed after he began to wear false teeth. Is it not fair to suppose that the offices of Washington, made in later years and usually giving him a somewhat stiff and expansive grin, originated in the fact that his false set of teeth lacked perfect adjustment?

It is curious to re-read the account of how the revolt of the American came. The immediate cause was that England asked them to pay some part of the heavy expenditure which she had incurred in relieving them of the danger from France. They refused to do this, though it hardly seems to us and now a more unreasonable request than that we of this generation should pay the United States \$250,000,000 for expenditure incurred in the common prosecution of the war with Germany. Mr. Thayer is always fair and sympathetic to Great Britain, and he reminds his contemporaries that Washington never uttered the warning against "entangling alliances" with which he is popularly credited.

Mr. Thayer has done his best with imperfect and unsatisfactory material but, though it is something to have got rid of the cherry-tree story, his Washington still remains a vague, stiff creature, says an English reviewer.

JERSEY'S CONTRIBUTION.

At a largely attended meeting at St. Helier, Jersey, on March 20th, it was unanimously resolved not to make an annual contribution to the Imperial Government, and the parish representatives in the States were instructed to vote against such a proposal, which would impair the island's constitution. It was, however, agreed that a goodwill gift from the island should be offered.

'HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.'
LONDON TO BRIGHTON IN 15 MINUTES.

At the annual dinner of the Institute of Patentees, held on March 21st at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Morgan Morgan, Professor A. M. Low, endeavouring to picture "the world in a few hundred years' time," first recalled the principal inventions of the last century—the locomotive, the motor-car, the aeroplane, the telephone, the cinematograph, and wireless telegraphy. Each one of these, he said, was a new weapon for further discoveries. It seemed absurd that in 1923 a man should be prepared to get soaking wet just because he wished to visit a busy shopping centre. He felt certain the day would come when large places like the Strand and Piccadilly-circus would be in a large measure protected from the elements; they would probably be like an arcade, and would be warmed and lighted. All travel was sure to be rendered much easier by the adoption of wireless methods of direction-finding, and when people arrived in London for shopping they would probably not step from their motors on to a wet pavement, but would walk straight from electrically-driven cars on to a moving platform, which would take them direct into the shop.

A few centuries ago, said the professor, we were content to travel from London to Brighton in one day. Now we wanted to do it in one hour, and no doubt in a few hundred years' time we should be extremely annoyed if we could not make the trip in comfort by Tube or air in fifteen minutes. In just the same way we should expect to cross the Channel. Afternoon tea in a local train would be no surprise 100 years hence. As to wireless, we were only on its fringe. In a century's time we should certainly be able to have broadcast to us events as they took place, and, very probably, pictures of the events as well. "The glimpse into the future," concluded Professor Low, "should make us very humble, and remind us that the scientist of the future will look upon us with pity and contempt. New thoughts should certainly always be encouraged, because they may have great ends." (Cheers.)

Sir William Bull, said that among the things that ought to be invented were glass that would bend, a road surface that would not get slippery in wet weather, the noiseless typewriter, aeroplane, and gun, a pipe that could be effectively cleaned, a temperance drink that would not fall on the palate—(Laughter)—a process to render flannel unshrinkable, a collar-stand that would not roll under a chest of drawers, a "cat-proof" garden wall, and a non-squaking top stair for late husbands. (Laughter.) Lastly, we wanted a patent letter-box which would eject all Dutch bulb-growing circulars. (Cheers.)

PROTECTION IN INDIA.
WHITE CAPITAL AND NATIVE LABOUR.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, who as Professor of Indian Economics in the University of Andhra opened up a new field of investigation for young Indians, read a paper to the East India Association on March 19th, which criticized the "servant national creed of Neo-Protectionism" in India which has found expression in the recently published report of the Tariff Commission.

While urging that India should be as free as Australia or Canada to determine her own tariff policy, he showed that there would be many pitfalls in a departure from the principle of import duties for revenue purposes only. Without Protection and without the stimulus of the war India had made rapid strides in industrialization. In any country the rapid increase of machinery, factories, and great manufacturing cities was mingled good and evil. In India, as vital statistics showed, the evil was greater and the good less than in temperate climates.

He asked Indians to consider what form intense industrialization, fostered by high Protection, was likely to take. The combination of white capital and coloured labour was open to very serious objection on social and political grounds, but it was extraordinarily effective economically. When Lancashire capitalists, or Scots, or Americans, or Germans entered the profitable field of cotton manufacture in India, he did not believe that either Parsees or Gujaratis would be able to go the pace that would be set. Nor was the possibility of the Japanese entering the field to be entirely disregarded.

He believed that any political measure to keep the foreign capitalist out of India would be either defeated or evaded. Indian capital could just as easily be undersold in competition with European capital as European labour could be undersold by Indian labour. The apparently alluring fruits of Protection for the Indian politician might well turn out to be Dead Sea apples.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 26th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,130 b.
Union Insurance	253 b.
Steamboats	43 1/2 a.
Langkate (Combined)	31 b.
Kowloon Wharves	178 a.
Whampoa Docks	170 a.
Shanghai Docks	103 a.
Hongkong Lands	416 s.
Humphreys Estates	20 1/2 a.
Cements	20 a.
Dairy Farms	27 1/2 b.
Watsons	18 3/4 b.
Hongkong Electric	33 1/2 b.
China Light	14 1/2 b.
Hongkong Trams	24 1/2 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers; a—values.	

Just Received:—

MANILA HATS for LADIES.

Popular Designs and Various Colours

at

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Early Inspection Solicited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

16, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

P. O. Box 445.

Telephone No. 2860.

YE OLDE PRINTERIE LIMITED.

(SUCCESSORS TO PRINTING DEPT. HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS)
19, WYNDHAM STREET.

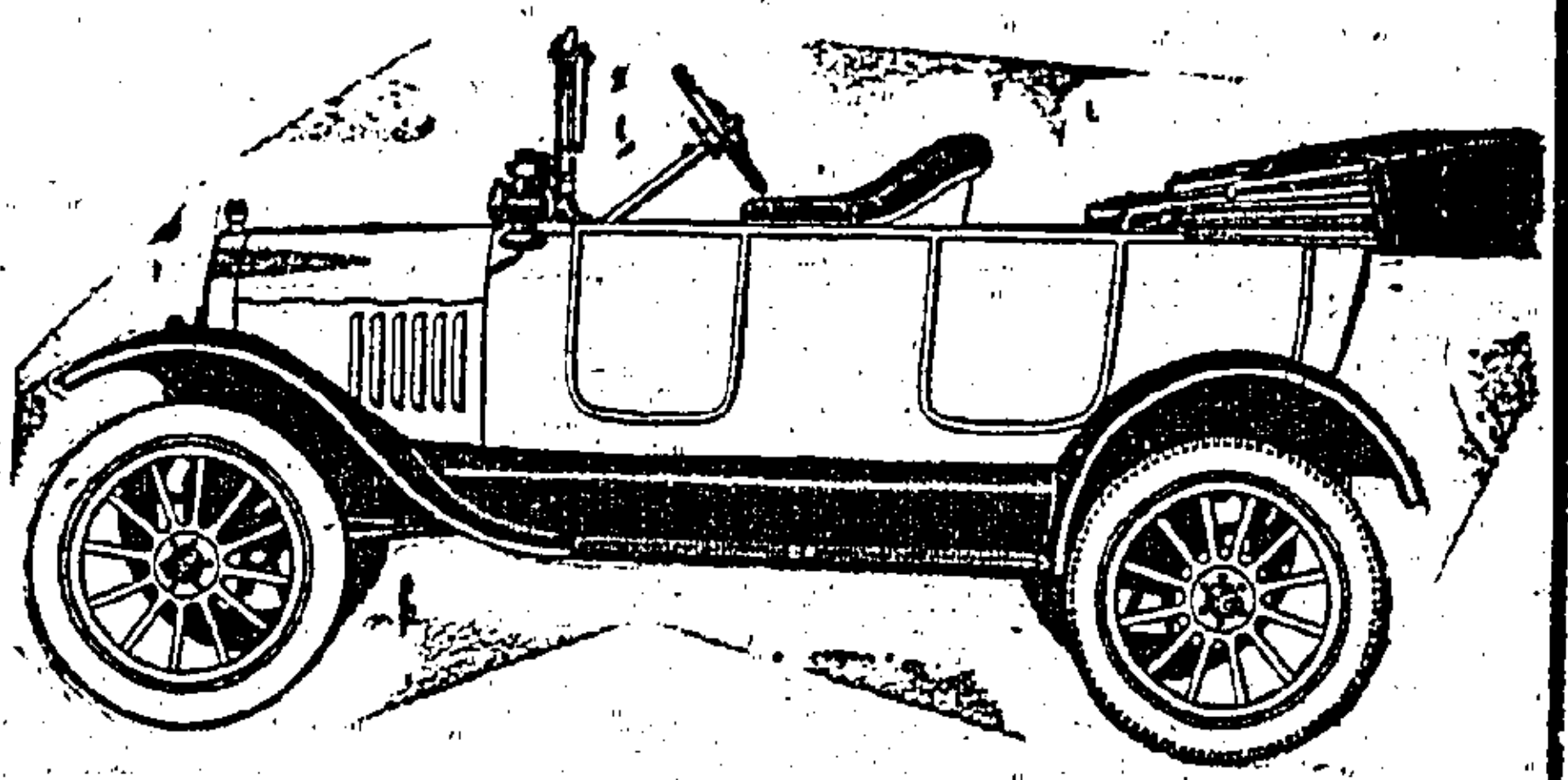
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

PRINTING AND ACCOUNT BOOK MAKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE WITH ACCURACY AND PROMPTNESS.

ALL WORK DONE UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE MANAGER

Phone 3797.

V. C. LABRUM.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Immediate Delivery can be given for

TOURING CARS.
SEDANS.
ONE TON TRUCKS.

SOLE AGENTS:

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

Bank of China Buildings.

Telephone: Central 2427.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO, JAPAN

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



JOHN H. THORNYCROFT
AND CO., LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
(London, Southampton and Glasgow)

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS;
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL-ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
(MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.)
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.
For QUOTATION, APPLY—
**ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.**

AERTEX CELLULAR
THE HEALTHIEST FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Shirts Medium Weight ... \$6.50 each.
Extra fine Tropical Weight ... \$9.50 each.

Underwear Best Quality Light Weight
Vests & Drawers ... \$3.75 each.
Combination Suits ... \$7.50 each.

Pyjamas Plain White in either Long or
Short Style ... from \$3.50 per suit.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



THE SEASONS' SMARTEST
SILK JUMPERS
DESIGNS TO SUIT ALL TASTES.
PRICES FROM \$12.50 TO \$21.00 EACH.

JUST OPENED UP
FINE SILK HOSE
FROM \$2.00 TO \$3.25 PER PAIR.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

EAU DE COLOGNE
THE ORIGINAL No. 4711
DOUBLE EXTRACT
"4711" on a BLUE and GOLD LABEL
75 cts. and \$1.50 Bottle
WICKER COVERED BOTTLES
\$2.75 and \$4.95

No. 4711 Eau De Cologne Hair Tonic
\$1.95 Bottle

No. 4711 Dentifrice
75 cts. and \$1.25 Bottle

No. 4711 Eau De Quinine
\$1.00 and \$1.75 Bottle

No. 4711 White Rose Transparent Glycerine Soap
\$1.00 Box of 3 Cakes.

No. 4711 Eau De Cologne Soap
\$1.25 Box of 3 Cakes.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

CHINESE RACIAL VIRTUES. PHYSIQUE INTELLECT AND MORALS.

That the Chinese are a strong race by heredity, whether viewed from the standpoint of physique, intellect or morals, is asserted by Cho Wang a student at Cornell University. In an article contributed to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). This Chinese writer notes at the outset that many foreigners, especially Americans who have been observing and studying Chinese for many years, have come to the conclusion that the Chinese are hereditarily very strong. Unfortunately, he says, this is unknown to many—particularly to the Chinese. In order to accomplish any task the performer must have confidence in his ability, and a sympathetic understanding of others. A consideration of the Chinese hereditarily, therefore, is not only enlightening to the foreigner, but imperative to all Chinese. He goes on:—

"One of the most accurate criteria with which to measure the hereditary of a people is its historical accomplishment. Chinese history and civilization are the longest of the unbroken living one of the world, and who has the slightest doubt that they are due to heredity? The Emperor Hwangti invented the compass and his Queen the silk-worm culture long before Greece or Rome came into existence. One after another of such epoch-making inventions as gunpowder, printing and others were contributed clearly to the world by the slant-eyed Chinese. These facts demonstrate clearly that the Chinese are not lacking in originality; if they had never accomplished anything else, they would be justified in being proud of themselves.

"The writer is fully aware of the repeated accusations that the Chinese are a backward people. It is granted that the Chinese developed a high civilization in ancient times, but it is said that their heads are bent to the past, and that, consequently, progress decreased and finally changed to stagnation; and the glorious days of China are in the past. The writer does not deny that there was a slowing-down movement starting about the Christian era, but he does deny that the condition may be termed 'backwardness.' The retardation of Chinese civilization was not caused by Chinese religion, philosophy, habit of thinking or any other already attributed agencies, but mainly by geographical isolation. During the Han Dynasty (35 B.C. to 220 A.D.) the Chinese had conquered all that was to be conquered, secured all their material desires within the boundaries of their Empire, and, above all, attained higher culture and civilization than all their neighboring states. Is it not human nature to 'slow down' if a people are satisfied with what they have, with no fear of conquerors or competitors? Have not the Chinese been awakened during the last few decades by the influence of Westerners? Has the retardation of Chinese civilization anything to do with heredity?

"The Chinese are proverbially known as a moral people, so it is rather unnecessary to dwell any longer to prove that they are a superior people morally. Forty centuries the Chinese have been followers of their philosophy of peace and industry; they are always practising and preaching peaceful justice—a noble idea which was gradually recognized by the leading thinkers of the world. Their filial piety, friendship, loyalty and amiable character are perhaps unsurpassed. But most foreigners are familiar only with the Chinese merchants abroad, and consequently they draw misleading observations and conclusions. The writer does not mean to state that such merchants do not represent the Chinese, but he only wants to make it clear that they represent only one class of Chinese. Students of biology and sociology agree that city life is detrimental to human physique and morality; so there is no wonder that over the Chinese gamble or fight 'long wars.' It must be remembered that most of them are deprived of home life, and have absolutely no such pleasure and refreshment under the category of 'social life.' Yet the Chinese merchants in the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, the United States, or elsewhere on the globe, morally are second to none. It seems to the writer that the reason why the Chinese are often hated, despised and ridiculed by those who are not well informed is simply this: That 'man carries his bag of faults on his back'; he always sees the faults of others but seldom his own.

"According to the reports of the missionary schools in China, and to the mental measurements of the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Islands, the average Chinese school child is just as able as the American. The high scholarship of the Chinese students in American colleges is well known; the writer had the pleasure to hear from one of his professors, 'My Chinese students are always the best.' It is true that the Chinese have not yet made any great contribution to pure sciences, but this is due to a lack of scientific environment and not due to deficiency in heredity. Such prominent biologists and eugenicists as East, Castle, Holmes, Popenoe and Johnson have time and again declared that the Chinese are by no means mentally inferior to any other people, yet many foreigners think that the Chinese are only fitted to be cooks or laundresses!

"Physically the Chinese are shorter and thinner than the Teutonic people on the average. But the Chinese are a mixed people of many sources, so their weight or stature may vary from the lightest to the lowest, just as does the American. Travelling writers and moving-picture producers, having for their

IPOH RACING SWEEP. GYMKHANA CLUB OFFICIALS FINED.

The Ipoh Race Sweep case on April 18th lasted less than two hours. The Hon. Mr. Upcott for the accused tendered a plea of guilty and addressed the Court. The Magistrate, Mr. Sircorn, imposed fines of \$250 each on the Club officials and others and ordered them to pay costs.

According to a message of March 24th, Mr. Warren, head of the Investigation branch, Ipoh, took out summonses against the following: Mr. P. G. Short (president), Mr. C. C. Harris (secretary), Mr. P. J. Vasey (clerk of the course) and Messrs. A. N. Kenion, H. L. Armstrong, C. Kenneth Cox, James Berry, A. Ramsay and N. K. Bain (committee of the Ipoh Gymkhana Club) and Messrs. T. H. Whitaker, J. Isaacs, MacAlister and Co. (the manager) Brown, D. A. Riley and Kok Yoon San of the Federal Rubber Stamp Co., for breach of the Gaming Enactment, and the charge against most of the above mentioned is as follows:—

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer a charge of: (1) Assisting in carrying on a public lottery to wit a lottery for \$50,000 held by the Ipoh Gymkhana Club in March 1923. (2) Receiving directly or indirectly money or money's worth for or in respect of any chance in or event or contingency connected with a public lottery or selling or offering for sale of or giving or delivering a lottery ticket or tickets. (3) Drawing throwing declaring or exhibiting expressly or otherwise the winner or winning number, ticket, lot figure or other result of a public lottery. (4) Writing, printing or publishing or causing to be written, printed or published or causing to be written printed or published lottery tickets or list of prizes or an announcement relating to a public lottery. (5) Section 4 (C) (D) (E) and (F) Enactment 10-12. The Summonses are returnable on the 1th.

sole purpose financial success, have often too grossly exaggerated the queer Chinese physique and personalities in order to please their reader or audience. There is little doubt that Chinese school children are not so well developed physically as the American, but this is due to the fact that physical education in the Chinese schools is poorer, and not to inherited deficiencies. If any one has seen the well-developed physique of the Chinese farmers with their marvellous rigidity and durability, he will be convinced that the Chinese are not weak physically.

"We can be assured, then, that the Chinese people are not weak morally, mentally, or physically; but how about their social and political abilities? Their social and political standards are determined history and tradition rather than anything else. Judging the present Chinese society and government by Western standards, they do not measure up very well but one must know that the Chinese for forty centuries have had and will have forever their peculiar tastes and dreams. They must be judged by that standard. These Chinese are now undergoing a transitional period; they are trying to adapt themselves to the best arts of the Western civilization according to their own ways and conditions. America took more than half a century to develop a strong central government and Rome was not built in a day.

"The reader might now ask, since so much has been said about the good points of the Chinese hereditarily, 'why don't you tell why it is so?' This question may be answered briefly by the following:—

"(1) The modern Chinese are derived from the mixing of many highly endowed tribes.

"(2) In an over-populated country like China natural selection in the form of diseases and famines has been very severe.

"(3) There are many Chinese religions or customs which are eugenic, such as ancestor worship, large-family system, early marriage, etc.

"(4) There is a predominant rural population—85 per cent., according to the best available statistics—and the farm is the best habitat for human beings.

"The Chinese are, therefore, justified in being proud of their heredity. They have led civilization in the past, and they will contribute much in the future. What they need is self-confidence, and recognition of their good heredity by others. They should learn all that can be adapted from the Western civilization yet at the same time preserve and develop what is best in their own."

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartbridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacles to a nicety.—ADVE. [62]

THE LATEST PIRACY. HONGKONG STEAMER AGROUND UP THE CANTON RIVER.

As the s.s. *Fatshan* was proceeding down the river from Canton on Wednesday evening, she passed the s.s. *Satchow*, lying beached on the sand at Sampanschow, near Whampoa. The *Fatshan* hailed her, and was told by the other vessel to carry on down the river as fast as she could go. They were in need of no help. They also said other things which were not heard very distinctly, but it is believed a message was sent to the effect that the boat had been pirated. There were junks lying around her at the time, and the work of unloading cargo was in progress, with the apparent object of lightening the boat, in order that she could be refloated. She did not appear to be damaged in any way, and excepting that she was aground, all seemed well. In spite of this, the officers of the *Fatshan* suspected that a piracy was actually in progress under their eyes. They were uncertain how to act, however, and did not go over to the steamer for fear of the complications which might arise with the Chinese Government if they got into conflict with pirates in Chinese waters.

Other ships coming from the same direction report that they believe the steamer was pirated after she had run ashore.

From enquiries this morning we learn that the *Satchow* is a Chinese steamer, and her crew are entirely Chinese. The agents, known as the Yee Woo Steam Ship Company, state that the vessel left Hongkong for Canton at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and in the ordinary course of events she should have taken eight or ten hours to get to Canton. Her capacity tonnage works out at 700 tons, and when she left Hongkong she was carrying a cargo of 300 bags of rice, valued at \$50,000. She had no passengers at all, so that if she were pirated the pirates could not have smuggled themselves aboard as passengers, and would have had very little chance of stowing away. If the deed was done at all, it would either have had to be done by pirates in junks, or by men on the river bank. The Company has agents in Canton, but no intimation that anything is wrong has been received from them at all, and the Company only know of the incident from reports received from the s.s. *Fatshan*, the s.s. *Tsingan*, and the s.s. *Neuchang*. All these boats passed her on their way down the river.

The Company had heard nothing from the ship itself, and so the local manager, immediately on hearing the news, got into touch with the Commissioner of Customs and the Harbourmaster. Both told him that the affair took place in a locality out of their jurisdiction altogether. The manager understands that efforts were being made to get into touch with a British agent in the region, in order that they may make enquiries. At the time when the piracy must have taken place, one Chinese gunboat at least is known to have been in the vicinity.

The piracy would seem to be confirmed by the report of the Master of the s.s. *Neuchang* to the Harbour Master, in which he states that when his vessel passed the *Satchow*, the pilot of that vessel signalled them to the effect that the steamer had been pirated.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA. THE ENTRIES.

The entries for the Hongkong Jockey Club's second Gymkhana on Saturday, May 5th, are as follows:—

1. HALF MILE.—Dabird, Snodgrass, Cassia River, Palm Leaf, The Discard (late Undaunted King), Have-a-Snack, Fairfoot.

2. "A" CLASS HANDICAP (1 mile).—Orient Dahlia 164 lbs., Oak Leaf (late Sportsman Dahlia), 162, Strathfarrar 159, Petrol King 156, Roman Warrior 155, Satisfaction Dahlia 152, Yellow River 155, Royal Crusader (late Starland) 153, Arlington 153, Tutankhamen 152, King Charlie 152, Nasteran 150, Dainty Dahlia 148, Blue Tide (late Bullfinch) 147, Roman Law 147, Knockuh Leg 143.

3. GYMKHANA STAKES.—Orient Dahlia, King Charlie, Yellow River, Strathfarrar, Speckled Mouse, Petrol King, Roman Warrior, Oak Leaf (late Sportsman Dahlia), Arlington, Royal Crusader, Royal Conqueror, In Spite Of, Knockuh Leg, Nasteran.

4. POLO SCURRY.—Mr. Davies's Surprise, Mr. Kemmis's Kileen, Mr. Lake's Exchange, Mr. C. C. Boyd's Springer, Devonport, and Pickpocket, Mr. J. Bartholomew's Sleepy and Winter, Mr. W. T. Stanton's Haraway, Dr. A. R. Esler's Whistling Rufus, Dr. Lyon Brown's The Dunlop, Messrs. Graham and Harriman's Bulldog Drummond, Mr. R. C. Macnamara's Rice Bird.

5. "B" CLASS HANDICAP (1 mile).—In Spite Of, 153 lbs., Veteran King 150, Pickpocket 155, Dandy Kid 153, Cassia River, 152, Fairfoot, 152, West River 153, Dempsey 152, Autumn Time 151, Royal Earl 150, Jaldi-Jaldi 150, New Year 150, Royal Tide 149, Boatman (late East River) 147, Palm Leaf (late Gallowgate) 146.

6. THREE QUARTER MILE.—Dainty Dahlia, Manifesto, Ridge Tide, Blue Tide (late Bullfinch), Thothemes, King Charlie, Satisfaction Dahlia, Rivergrass (late Prior Muir), Jaldi-Jaldi, Veteran King, Royal Conqueror (late Pawnshop), Knockuh Leg, Boatman (late East River), West River, Dempsey, Nasteran.

7. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.—Orient Dahlia, Dainty Dahlia, Manifesto, Tutankhamen, Dandy Kid, Yellow River, Strathfarrar, Speckled Mouse, Petrol King, Arlington, Roman Law, Royal Crusader (late Starland), Nasteran, Oak Leaf (late Sportsman Dahlia).

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG. NORTHERN TROOPS DEFEATED.

The *Canton Daily News* says:—"A communique from the headquarters of the Generalissimo April 24th stated that the enemy, in armoured trains, returned an attack on the Constitutional forces from Ngan-chai-ngou that day, the 2nd Division of the Yunnanese Central Forces defeating the enemy, driving the Northerners back killing or wounding more than 200 of them."

It is officially stated that a large quantity of arms and ammunition were captured by the Constitutional Army from the Kwangsi-ites during the skirmish at Ngan Chan Ngou, one of the Canton-Hankow Railroad Stations. The booty consisted of one mounted gun, two Maxim machine-guns, one hundred Mauser pistols, several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition. About 200 prisoners-of-war were taken.

We further learn from our Canton contemporary that "The Constitutional forces along the West River, whose success has been most complete are now marching towards Yingchui and Tsingyuen in the hope of reinforcing the North River forces and surrounding the Kwangsi-ites."

The Chinese Navy, inactive for some time, is now again on the fighting units, and co-operating with the land forces along the West River. The Chinese gunboat *Tung An*, arrived at Canton from Chekwang, where the fleet has been anchoring for several weeks past, yesterday, while four others were up to Samshui about the same time. The *Tung An* is now anchoring in front of the headquarters of the Generalissimo.

WAR FUNDS.

A news agency states that the Municipality, instructed by the Generalissimo, has sent Mr. T. T. Lee, Commissioner of Public Utilities, to try and negotiate a loan of \$500,000 with the Nine Charitable Institutions for the purpose of defraying military expenses. It is further reported that the institutions have agreed to raise this loan.

The *Canton Daily News* says that under the orders of the Generalissimo the Municipality has requested the local Chamber of Commerce and the various charitable associations to advance the Government a sum of one million dollars, for relief fund purposes. Upon receiving the request the Chamber of Commerce and the Charitable organizations, both called meetings and resolutions were passed to raise the money within five days.

THE INLAND WATERWAYS.

Under the caption "Good tidings for inland people," the *Canton Daily News* says: "The Canton authorities are taking serious measures for the reopening of water traffic between Canton and inland districts. Both the navy and the army authorities in Canton have assured the local authorities of their co-operation in this matter."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

THE KENNEDY TOWN MURDER. SECOND CASE OPENED.

The second man, Lam Chuen, alleged to have been concerned in the murder of a female knitting operative, named Leung Sam Mui, which occurred at No. 48, The Praya, Kennedy Town, during the course of a robbery at that house, was indicted yesterday morning for murder.

The Jury empanelled was, Messrs. F. E. Hawthorne (foreman), D. Reid, H. W. Ray, C. V. Carlos, A. Abraham, Cho Kang Yan and Lam Chun Shang. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) conducted the case for the Crown and Mr. Campbell Prosser represented the prisoner.

The Attorney-General in addressing the Jury said:—"Before I open the facts of this case, I should like to say that as possibly you may know another man has already been tried in connection with this murder which occurred in the course of a robbery and I would like to ask of you to dismiss anything you may have read or heard of that other trial from your minds. Nothing, whatever, in the former case has any bearing on this case as far as your duty is concerned in this connection. You may have read or heard of the other case and certain statements may have come to your notice which suggest liability or guilt upon the part of this man. We need to remind ourselves to be on our guard against any little bias we may have in our mind one way or another.

The Attorney then proceeded to outline the case for the Crown and the hearing was afterwards adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in their Report to the Housing Commission have stated that the cost of building a Chinese tenement house is about \$4,000 to \$5,000, to which another \$4,000 must be added for the cost of the land. This means that the price of land has risen until it has reached the cost of building. This result has been measurably caused by the present system of auctioning Crown land, under which the Government extracts in premium the most it can get and thus forces the builder to charge twice as much for the finished products as he could afford to charge if he got the land free. I would suggest, as an experiment, that the following scheme be tried:—

- The Government should select one of its new roads on the mainland a section, say a mile in length, mark it out into building lots for Chinese tenement houses, and offer it, in lots or in groups of lots, to any person who will undertake to build on the following terms:—
- (1) No premium for the land.
- (2) No alienation until the building of approved type has been completed.
- (3) A short 21 years' Crown lease.
- (4) At the termination of the lease the property to be sold by auction by the Government on the usual 75 years' lease terms.
- (5) Half the proceeds of the sales to go to the Crown lessee of the short lease and half to the Government.

The result will be that, instead of getting a premium for an undeveloped site, the Government would at the end of 21 years, in addition to the Crown Rent and Rates received in the meantime get half the value of the improved site with its building on it. The lessee would have an interest in keeping the building in good repair to insure that his half of the developed property would repay him for what he has spent on building on the undeveloped land. He would further be able to obtain the 75 years' lease for half the sum anyone else would have to pay for it. The rent charged would naturally be less than that which he would have had to charge if his capital expenditure had been doubled.

I have suggested a mile (which means two miles if both sides of the road are included) for the experiment. If there are many applicants, the area selected could be proportionately extended. I have suggested, also, that the building lots should be of the size suitable for Chinese tenement houses; but, of course, the same experiment can be tried in different localities for different classes of dwellings, such as the four or five-roomed villa type, the Chinese merchant's family-house type, or the block of flats type.—Yours faithfully,

FIFTY-FIFTY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—As a visiting journalist I have, during the past few days, been interested in the discussions on the Housing question, including the comments in your leading article in to-day's issue. As you say, the problem has been an acute one all the world over since the war, and while it may have been severe in Hongkong it has been severer in Australia. The contributing factors are greater, primarily because there are two taxing authorities with maws ready to grab the major portion of any profits that capital is entitled to. In New South Wales the majority of civic bodies base their taxation on the unimproved capital value of land, which is equitable inasmuch as no person can reasonably hold land for speculative purposes; but the Federal and State Governments impose a drastic Income tax which frightens capital out of the market.

While a Fair Rents court is all right in theory, in practice it is found to benefit people whom it was never intended to benefit. For instance, houses that were built twenty or thirty years ago, when labour and material were 63 per cent. less than they are to-day, landlords raised rents in an outrageous manner, and, when a protest was made, rushed to the Court and claimed that these rents be fixed on the basis of capital cost at the present time less a small annual depreciation, so that in any case the gross earning profit should not exceed 6 per cent. It was all right for the owner of a house built in pre-war days, because he, in many instances, received upwards of 15 per cent. on his capital outlay, whereas the man who builds at the present time is limited to a gross 6 per cent. return, out of which he has to pay Federal and State income taxes, Land tax (Federal), if the land he holds is worth in the aggregate \$5,000 (and land is dear), and municipal tax-

tion which ranges from 3½d. to 8d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value, to say nothing of charges for special services such as street lighting, water and sewerage, sanitary service, garbage destruction, fire brigades, etc.

The consequence is that people with land and money ready to build will not venture, as there is no prospect of a return on their capital outlay. Take my own case. In 1912 I bought a block of land for £20 (80ft. frontage by 300ft. deep) eleven miles from the city. I built thereon a brick cottage containing four rooms, kitchen, laundry, back and front verandah, and all modern conveniences for £344. To build the same house to-day would cost me £1,200 (that being the lowest tender on the same plans and specifications), while the land on which my house is built would cost me at the very least £200 (that being the Valuer-General's valuation). My municipal rate alone has trebled during this period, while the cost of living has risen fully 150 per cent. The State tried to overcome the difficulty by building houses on the credit funder, or advance to settlers, system, but, owing to faulty supervision, it has proved a miserable failure, the same as the War Service Homes Commission.

I note you refer to an editorial of the *Sydney Morning Herald* to the effect that the State Government proposes to advance persons desirous of acquiring their own homes up to 90 per cent. of the capital value. While this is mooted there is very little hope of the scheme ever reaching fruition, for the simple reason that it is proposed to draw two Government banks (the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Bank) into the scheme, the idea being that the State institution advance two-thirds and the Federal institution the balance to make up the 90 per cent. This means (1) that a person requiring a home would have to find an equity of redemption in land and capital equal to £200 or £300, and (2) the first and second mortgage charges would become an irksome burden on the applicant for the loan, which would in every case never be more than £200 even though the house cost £1,500. The repayments is another deterrent factor, as they would extend over 30 to 35 years and in many cases be not less than 26 per month, exclusive of rates and taxes.

The cost of labour and material will ever remain high so long as rents are high, and the only way to encourage building operations is for both the Federal and State Governments to reduce taxation. I am afraid that it will be many years before this can be done, as the Federal Income-tax is, *ipso facto*, a war precaution measure to meet interest and redemption of nearly £300,000,000 of local war loans.

While the municipal tax on the unimproved capital value of land has certainly had the effect of bringing large areas of idle lands into use, the heavy Federal and State Income-taxes has caused the price of land to aeroplane, because the holder is anxious to get back some of the outlay he has been subjected to since he has not been able to use it in the direction that the tax on the unimproved capital value intended he should.

I do not know what the basis of taxation in Hongkong is, but the factors named above are the ones that contribute to house shortage in Australia. In Australia the increase in population outside the birth-rate (which is below normal) is very small, and it has been suggested that the solution of the housing problem can only be overcome by encouraging immigration from other parts of the British Empire, and by this means reducing the Federal and State taxation *per capita*, but, unfortunately, past events go to show that an increase in population has meant more than a proportionate increase in Government expenditure, and it is this factor that will have to be overcome before the housing problem in Australia can be solved.—Yours faithfully,

ERNEST G. WISE.

King Edward Hotel,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1923.

UNION CHURCH PASTORATE

A well attended meeting of the members of Union Church was held last evening to consider the situation arising from the fact that the term for which the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald returned to the pastorate after furlough expires early next year. Mr. G. M. Shaw presided. A resolution, proposed by Mr. A. S. D. Cousland and seconded by Mr. P. Plager, the oldest member of Union Church, was carried unanimously: that Mr. Macdonald be invited to continue in the pastorate for a further term. In proposing the resolution, Mr. Cousland spoke of the quality and spiritual power of Mr. Macdonald's work in the pulpit, as a pastor, and through the agency of the Press. He also expressed the hope that their minister would remain in Hongkong long enough to see the fulfilment of his dream of a branch Church at Kowloon.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

CHALLENGE ROUND OF THE OPEN DOUBLES

INDIFFERENT PLAY BY DOUBLES CHAMPIONS.

The challenge round of the Open Doubles Championship competition was played off yesterday on the stand court before a fair number of spectators, when last year's holders of the trophy, Ng Sze Kwong and Wei Wing Lok, succeeded in retaining the trophy for another year. They defeated E. R. S. Dods and A. B. Raworth by three sets to one. The match was a half-hearted display throughout and, whilst the challengers fought hard right to the end, the cup-holders' exhibition did not come up to expectations. This was especially noticeable in Ng's play. He did not play at all well and towards the end of the match could do nothing right. He was erratic in his placing and frequently drove into the net. The slippery nature of the ground did not suit him, and at times he found difficulty in keeping his feet, though none of the other players seemed to be troubled to the same extent in this connection. If Ng Sze Kwong had played up to his usual form the Chinese couple should have defeated the English players by three straight sets; as it was, Dods and Raworth secured points, easily and claimed the first set with ease and came very near to winning the fourth. Had the Rumbahs or Hancock and Worthington—whom Dods and Raworth had a walk over owing to illness—been playing it is hard to say what might have happened, judging from the form of the champions yesterday. We might possibly have had new Doubles champions for the ensuing year.

The soft nature of the ground was detrimental to a fast game, and the ball was rather slow in rising. There was not a great deal of base line play throughout the match, both couples working up to the net on every conceivable occasion. In the fourth set all four players lay well back, and towards the end of the set there was some hard forehand driving. The volleying—what there was of it—was rather ragged and did not develop into spectacular play, as is usual when such tactics are adopted. The Chinese players made the most of the side lines though Ng's place shots across the court went wide. There was a little "killing" and it was most effectively done by Wei Wing Lok. He is very sure with his "kill" stroke and showed that he could take the ball on the run with great certainty. Raworth's service was good throughout the match, and he scored many points with his first ball. Wei's service was also good, and he could generally be relied upon to take games on his service. Dods deserves the most praise of the four players. He played a very consistent game and the Chinese players found him hard to beat. He got nearly everything back, his ground shots and driving across the court being quite effective, whilst his place shots time and again had Ng Sze Kwong guessing.

The match opened with Ng Sze Kwong serving a double fault. Dods and Raworth secured the first game and they kept the lead on the alternate games to the end of the seventh set, 4-3. They secured the next two games which gave them the set, 6-3. This set was but poorly contested throughout, all four players putting up an indifferent game.

The English players only secured one game in the second set, the Chinese giving brief spells of really good tennis. Ng placed well, with hard drives between the players, whilst Wei's exhibition at the net was perhaps the best bit of play of the match. They took the first three games with ease. Dods and Raworth took the fourth, and the next three went to their opponents, 6-1.

The third set again saw the Chinese forging ahead and at the end of the fourth game they had the lead of three games, 3-1. Then Raworth secured a game on his service. As in the second set, the Chinese took the next three games, which gave them the set, 6-2.

The last set at the commencement looked as if it would be as easy walk over for Ng and Wei. They took the first three games. Then the Singles Champion fell away badly. Dods and Raworth crept up and made the score three all. They fought hard for the lead and got it, taking the score to 4-3, 5-4, in their favour. Their opponents were not playing at all well, but managed to make it five games all and after six all had been called they took the last two games, the last game of the match being fought out to several deuces.

The detailed result was: 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-6.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

DRESSED SHIPS IN PORT.

H.M.'s ships in port were dressed yesterday in honour of the wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. It was a subject of much comment yesterday that only three ships of the mercantile fleet in port dressed in honour of the event—the Douglas steamer *Hoi Hong*, the Indo-China steamer *Loungang* and the B. & S. steamer *Taiyang*. A salute was fired at noon.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WEDDING PRESENT.

The Hongkong Branch of the Overseas League is taking a very active part in subscribing towards to the Wedding present that is to be presented to His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, on behalf of loyal-hearted British subjects all the world over, who share in membership of the Overseas League of which His Royal Highness is President.

Mr. Eric Rice, who is the Secretary of the local Branch, has circulated the Hongkong members for subscriptions. On Monday last about 200 circular letters were sent out and up to yesterday morning Mr. Rice had received something like 30 replies promising contributions towards the fund. Mr. W. J. Crawford, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, Alexandra Buildings, are lending valuable assistance to Mr. Rice in this direction and they also have received many promises of contributions.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs head the subscription list. Small contributions are asked for, as the main idea is that the Hongkong list of subscribers will contain as many names as possible. It is thought that this will please the Royal President more than anything else. The subscription list is not to be closed until the end of the month, when it is hoped that a sum of money worthy of the Colony and its position in the British Empire will be sent off to the headquarters of the League in London.

It is understood that the present from the Overseas League will be in the form of a cheque, and that His Royal Highness will probably devote the minor portion of this wedding gift from British subjects all the world over to some deserving benevolent cause.

THE WEST RIVER.

H.M.S. "MOORHEN" ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FIRED ON.

A number of West River steamers trying to make their way up river were turned by back H.M. gunboat *Moorehen* on Tuesday night. This was in the vicinity of Shihing, and among the boats which received the order were the *s.s. Tai Ming* and the *s.s. Ko Chow*. The *Moorehen* signalled that she could not offer them protection if they proceeded any farther.

West River rumour has it that the *Moorehen* herself has been engaged with soldiery round about the Shihing district. Shots are said to have been fired on her decks, making it imperative for her to reply. Up to yesterday afternoon the local Naval authorities had received no report on the matter.

Some of the vessels turned back are laying up at Shamshui in the hope that in a day or so they will be able to proceed on their way.

OTHER MATCHES.

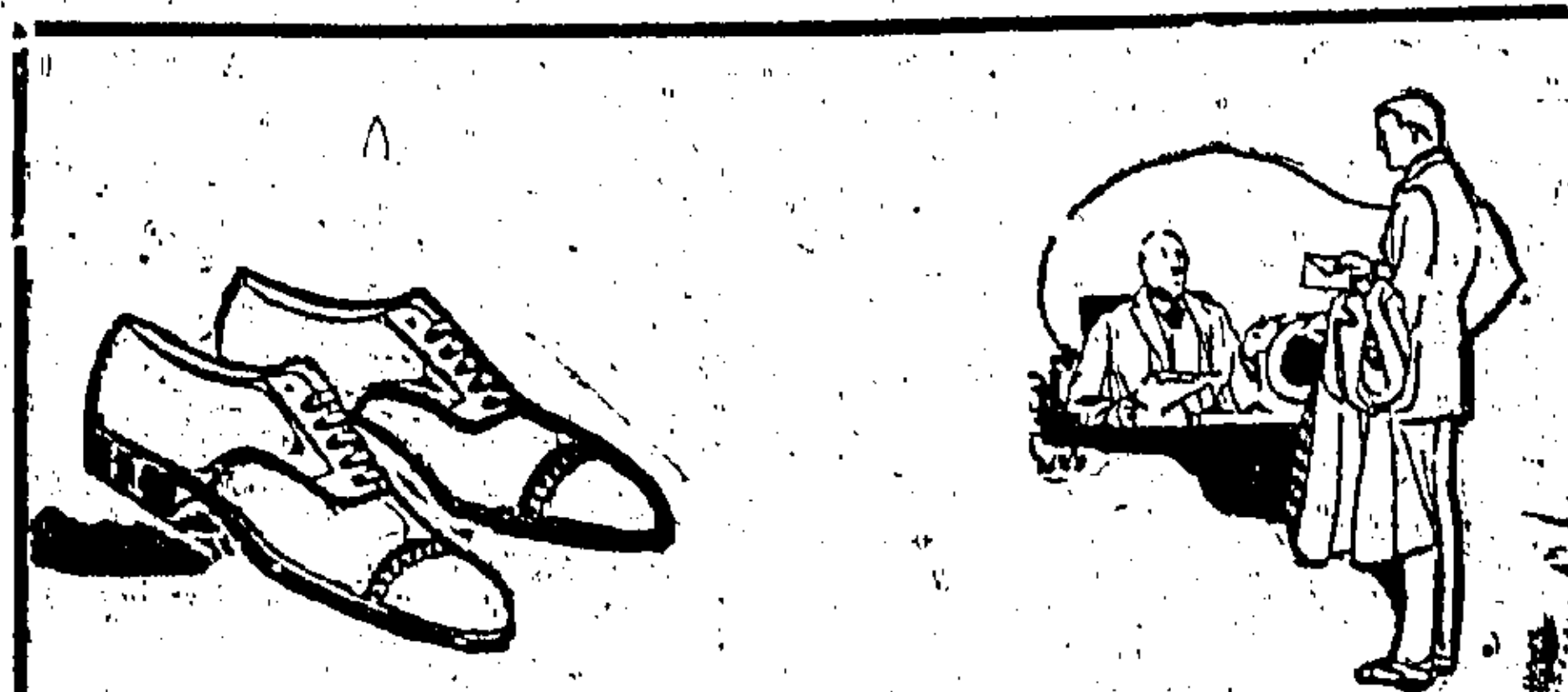
In the Mixed Doubles, the two semi-final games were played off. They resulted in wins for Mr. and Mrs. C. Stark and G. W. Sewell and Miss H. Irving. These two couples will meet in the final round which is to be played on the stand court to-day, weather permitting.

The detailed results of the semi-finals were C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark (115/2) beat E. Grimbble and Mrs. Grimbble (scr.), 6-4, 6-4; G. W. Sewell and Miss H. Irving (115) beat A. D. Ball and Mrs. Bevan (-1/6), 6-4, 6-2.

One of the semi-finals of the Handicap Doubles was also played off which resulted in R. M. Henderson and A. Brerley (-1/6) beating F. A. Redmond and M. H. Roffey (-2/6), 7-9, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The only two competitions to be completed in connection with the tournament are the Open Singles and the Open Doubles. Efforts are being made to complete the Handicap Doubles, the Mixed Doubles and the Handicap Singles "B" to-day in order that the trophies may be presented to the respective winners at the prize distribution which is to take place at the conclusion of to-day's play. The Club Championship and the Handicap Singles "A" will not be finished in time and the prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners up of these two competitions later on.

FINE GLACE KID
LACE SHOE

AN EASY WELL-MADE SHOE THAT GRIPS AT THE HEEL.
AN IDEAL SUMMER SHOE THAT IS A PLEASURE TO WALK IN.

DESCRIPTION.

SUPERFINE GLACE KID OXFORD SHOE
SOFT AND COOL, LEATHER LINED, LIGHT
RELIABLE SOLE, EASY SHAPE, PERFECT
HEEL GRIP AND SEAT FINISH.

A NICE MODEL
IN WHITE SHOES.

A LUXURIOUS SHOE FOR YOUR LEISURE HOURS, IT LOOKS
COOL AND FEELS COOL AND THE SHAPE GIVES PERFECT
FREEDOM TO THE FEET.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES

COLUMBIA

LATEST DANCE RECORDS

LITTLE ROVER
PEGGY DEAR
IVE BEEN WANTING YOU
THE CLINGING VINE
STARLIGHT BOY
DEAREST
AGGRAVATING PAPA
LOOSE FEET

ANDERSON'S

OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S.

TEL 1322.

Powell
TELEPHONE C. 3871.

PERAMBULATORS

A Few Good Models Just Arrived

\$85.00 to \$125.00

"SWAN"

Folding Baby Cars in New Designs

Rugs, Blankets, Pillows for above.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE Rev. J. T. HOLMAN, M.A., has been appointed Acting Registrar, with authority to sign on behalf of the University, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 30th, 1923, or until further Notice.

N. TESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

NOTICE

WE HEREBY BEG TO NOTIFY our Customers that our RETAIL PRICES have been altered and the REVISED PRICES will come into force on and after the 1st of May. New Price Lists may be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$2.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Call of \$2.50 per Share on Each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 8th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MAY, 1923. For and on Behalf of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., J. S. EASTERBROOK, Acting Secretary.

SECOND CONCERT

IN AID OF WELFARE WORK IN LONDON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

(By Kind Permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR).

MONDAY, MAY 7th, at 9.15 P.M.

PROGRAMME

will include Songs by Miss MILDRED NICHOLL, Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY COLLETT, Mr. G. H. PIERCE, Violin Solos by Mrs. AUSTIN, Piano Solos by Mr. ERIC RICE.

TICKETS—\$3.00 each, obtainable from—Lady Sturges, Government House, The Anderson Music Co., Ice House Street.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD. From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS. The Steamship "BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., where delivery from the wharves may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd May, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th May, or they will not be recognized. All broken, lost and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1923. [766]

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the CATERING SERVICE on the Local Trains of the KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section) and for the Refreshment Room at Kowloon, commencing from the 18th MAY. Only First Class Catering Firms need apply. As Efficiency and Reliability are of Greater Consideration than Rent. Particulars may be obtained on application to—

THE MANAGER,

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, (British Section), Hongkong.

Kowloon, 25th April, 1923. [763]

THE HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 87/89, Des Voeux Road Central, on MONDAY, 30th APRIL, 1923, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Auditors together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1922, and electing Directors and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to the 30th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, E. PEPPERELL, Acting Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 12/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's, People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our list mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 12/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 12/- to-day to PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. [1781]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Fadder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December, 1922, confirming the appointment of a Director, and electing a Director and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 23rd April, 1923, until Saturday, the 28th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1923. [715]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th APRIL, 1923, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December, 1922, and confirming the appointment of the Directors and the Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 25th April, 1923, until Saturday, the 28th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1923. [716]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, at Noon. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th April, 1923, to 5th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, S. J. JORDAIN, Secretary.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Underwriter on THURSDAY, the 10th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922. THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 10th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1923. [738]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12693/12695 and One Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12696/12698 in this Company, standing in the Name of LI HIM U and LI CHEONG respectively have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. [664]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In splendid locality near the Public Gardens.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND LAND WASTED. Peak District between Lower Peak and May Road, accessible by motor-car or Kennedy Town, with garden and/or lawn-tennis court.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS. Loans granted on first class mortgages of House Property at reasonable rates of interest.

[697]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET.

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "LEE BUILDING" Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to No. 34, Kennedy Road [689]

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1632]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 8 Queen's Road Central.

Apply GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. [2001]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, commencing 3.15 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LYNNE & DAVIS, at \$1.00 each up to Friday, 4th May. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Definitive Certificate No. 5/25, 6456 dated 21st December, 1920, for 35 Shares numbered 24912 to 24918, 27988 to 27990, 24506 to 24511, 23843 to 23857; Provisional Certificate No. 57/768 dated 30th May, 1921, for 11 Shares numbered 130243 to 130253 and Provisional Certificate No. 57/1045 for 1 Share numbered 131428 all registered in the name of Mr. SIN YEE SICKY, are reported to have been destroyed by fire, and should these certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of May, 1923, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Definitive Certificate No. 5/25, 6456 and Provisional Certificates Nos. 57/768 and 57/1045 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1923. [708]

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above-named Company constituted by Trust Deed dated the 30th day of May, 1914, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 53535, and made between the said Company and the Honourable Mr. DAVID LAM and NEWTON JOHN STARR (now Sir NEWTON JOHN STARR, K.C.), as Trustees of the other part supplemented by an Indenture of Assignment made between the same parties and dated the 1st day of November, 1916, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 51189 (both of which are hereinafter included in the expression "the said Debenture Trust Deed") will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Fadder Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DAY of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution or Extraordinary Resolutions assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Debenture Holders against the Company and authorising the Trustees to execute or concur in the execution of all such Agreements, Assignments, Deeds or other documents as they may deem or be advised to be expedient for carrying out such proposed modifications and for safeguarding the interests of the Debenture Holders. This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the Debenture Trust Deed. Dated the 20th day of April, 1923.

By Order of the Board, L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary to the General Managers.

[743]

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Lencodema, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write, R. 7 to 8 (\$3.50) Per Week. Full particulars Free under cover. "Sai" WONG, Beeson Square (H.P.), Calcutta, (India). [106]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS. 7.00 a.m., 7.10 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 7.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 9.00 " 11.00 " 15 " 11.00 " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "

12.40 " Non stop 12.47 " Stopping 12.57 " Non stop 1.04 " Stopping 1.13 " Non stop 1.20 " Stopping 1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " 2.30 " 7.10 " 10 " 3.30 " 7.10 " 10 "

7.20 " Non stop 7.27 " Stopping 7.37 " Non stop 7.44 " Stopping 7.54 " Non stop 8.01 " Stopping 8.10 " Stopping.

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

"WHITE LABEL" FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT The very finest old SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

PHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27th, 1923.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE AT SHANGHAI.

THE charges against two British police officers at Shanghai of torturing a Chinese under arrest for the purpose of making him confess to a theft has naturally excited widespread interest in the Far East, and it is with a great sense of relief that all British residents must have learnt that after an exhaustive trial in His Majesty's Supreme Court the charges have not been substantiated, so far at least as the accused British police officers are concerned, and they have been, accordingly, acquitted, and released from custody, in which they had been held during the trial in the Supreme Court. The complainant, a house coolie, who had been in the service of a police constable and was accused of the theft of a considerable sum of money, alleged that he was first beaten with his own leather belt, hung up by the arms from a ladder, and that brown paper pills were thrust into his nostrils; that, later, during the night, while he was locked up in a cell he was threatened by one of the accused that "he would be beaten until he was killed," and that there would be no "case up." He further alleged that on returning from a place to which he had been taken, the other officer was so disgusted with the result of the journey, that, on the way from the motor-car to the detectives' room he beat

him (the complainant) until he fell down senseless. Even the Crown Advocate who prosecuted was constrained to remark that "the complainant's story may seem like a bit out of the movies," but Mr. WILKINSON said the medical evidence of the injuries the man received could not be disregarded. Though the story told by the complainant seemed so circumstantial as to justify the Judge after hearing it to refuse bail to the accused, it must have seemed to every British subject who read it incredible that British police officials could, for a moment, be guilty of practising or even directing others to engage in methods of investigation so outrageous as the case for the prosecution represented. Nevertheless it was incumbent on the Crown authorities to prosecute when such charges were made, and we can confidently credit them with the fullest desire to do so, in order that the most complete investigation might be made under conditions which ensured a full and impartial hearing for all parties concerned. As most people are aware, torture to extract a confession is not uncommon in Asiatic prisons, and any suggestion that this practice extend to British gaoles also, once it was circulated, was likely to be widely accepted among the Chinese as true. However, it is worthy of note that it transpired during the hearing of the case that the coolie who was the complainant had an organisation behind him in the matter—apparently the student organisation which is prominent in political activity everywhere in China these days. From one point of view this is not an unsatisfactory feature of the case for it shows that, if there was a widespread belief in the truth of the charges, there was at the same time a firm conviction among intelligent Chinese that the torture of prisoners would incur the severe condemnation of the British judicial authorities and that the perpetrators, if the charge could clearly be brought home to them, would be most severely punished. In this connection it was not without interest to read that about the time that the allegation in the present case became current, the Commissioner of Police issued a circular to the Force in which he remarked that "allegations are commonly made by prisoners in the Mixed Court that they have been 'tortured' at the police station in order to extract evidence or induce them to sign statements." While the Commissioner had "no reason to believe that there is any truth in such allegations," he nevertheless impressed upon the members of the Force that "torture, or anything approaching 'torture' will not on any account be countenanced in the Force." It is certainly significant that the Jury in the present case, while finding the accused British officers not guilty of the charges brought against them, were convinced that the complainant in the case "received the injuries while in the police station." A Japanese detective sergeant and two Chinese detectives are held in custody on charges similar to those which were brought against two British members of the Force. The Asiatic members of the Force will be tried in other Courts, and until the verdicts are given in these cases, there is nothing to add to the rider to the Jury's verdict; but meanwhile, as we have said, it will be a relief to British residents in this part of the world to know that after exhaustive investigation the men of their race who were arraigned have been found not guilty of the most reprehensible and outrageous conduct alleged against them.

The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., announce a revision of their list of retail prices.

A second call of \$2.50 per share is being made by the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.

The second concert at Government House in aid of welfare work in London is advertised for Monday, May 7th.

The many friends in Hongkong of Lieut. Col. T. M. Wakefield will be interested to know that he left Singapore for England on the 25th inst.

One case of plague and one of small-pox were notified in the Colony on Wednesday. There were also two Chinese cases of enteric fever reported during the day.

A coolie was knocked down by a tramcar in Collinson Road, Kennedy Town, on Wednesday afternoon, receiving severe injuries to the face. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

The appointment of the Rev. J. T. Holman, M.A., as Acting Registrar of the Hongkong University during the absence on leave of Mr. Tesdale Mackintosh is officially notified by advertisement.

There will be no "Children's Hour" at the Helena May Institute this afternoon (Friday), but an excellent Cinematograph Display has been arranged for Friday next, May 4th, at 3.30 p.m. at the Institute.—ADVT.

A sixteen-year-old Chinese boy was riding on the buffer of a full truck at the Tai Kok Tsui Reclamation on Wednesday, when he slipped off and fell under the wheel. One of his thighs was crushed, and he was immediately taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Fire broke out at No. 80 Yuchan Street, Shamshuipo, on Wednesday. The premises are used as a tobacco godown, and although the Kowloon Fire Brigade arrived on the scene with its usual promptitude, considerable damage was done to the tobacco before the flames could be got under. Little damage was done to the building.

Conferring with a solicitor at the Magistracy, yesterday morning with reference to a case that had already come up before Mr. R. E. Lindell, the acting Magistrate, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, stated that Mr. Lindell might resume his duties at Court any time now. He was, to all intents and purposes, recovered from his illness, and it was only a case where the doctor was afraid for him to start work too soon. He would most certainly be back to the Court by Monday.

Eighteen bags of empty cartridges seized from the godown of the South China Development Company, Ltd., in the French Concession on the Shamceen were unpacked on Wednesday at the French Municipal Police Station in the presence of representatives of the French and the United States Consulate-General, M. Kavarana, representing the French Municipal Council, and Mr. Bird, manager of the firm involved in the matter. The bags the Canton Daily News says contained empty shells made to suit the 6.8 and 7.9 rifle, as made by the Kwangtung Arsenal, also for quick-firing guns, bullets without shells, and empty magazines. The French Police received information last Monday that a launch would come along-side and take away the cargo. The police acted promptly and seized the 18 bags and had them conveyed to the police station. Mr. Bird, whose office with the South China Development Company was at one time in the new Dairy Farm Company Building, claimed that he was selling the shells as old brass.

Public Companies.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the First Annual Ordinary General Meeting states:—

Annexed the Directors have pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 28th February, 1923. The balance at credit of profit and loss account after allowing for:—

Dividend \$1 per share.....\$125,000.00
Depreciation.....14,271.84
General reserve.....60,000.00
Bonus to staff.....12,500.00

Remains at \$16,261.84 which it is proposed to carry forward to carry forward to the credit of next year's account.

Board of Directors.—The existing Board of Directors consists of Mr. J. Scott Harston (Chairman), Mr. A. S. D. Cowland, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. M. Manuk, Mr. J. H. Taggart (Directors), Mr. R. L. Bridger, Mr. F. M. Crawford, Mr. W. A. Eustace (Managing Directors).

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. M. Manuk retires but offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Linstead and Davis, who offer themselves for re-election.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give his final Recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. The programme will include several items of more than ordinary interest, some of which have rarely been heard here, such as "The Garden of Iram," a very delicate tone-picture by R. S. Stoughton; Arthur Hareley's wonderful "Allegro Appassionato," in C minor, a piece of the entirely modern romantic school of writing; and Ralph Kinders' charming "In Springtime." Other numbers will be S. S. Wesley's fine "Choral Song and Fugue," Widor's brilliant "Toccata" and "Recessional," the concluding movement of an Organ Suite by the Recitalist. The programme is one well calculated to display the full powers of the Cathedral organ for which Mr. Denman Fuller has done so much. The collection will be in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

THE CEREMONY.

BRILLIANT SCENES AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS.

LONDON, April 26th.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, daughter of the Scottish Earl of Strathmore were married at Westminster Abbey at noon.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York officiated and the brilliant congregation was composed of Royal personages, distinguished people, representatives of the Government, the Dominions, India, the Crown Colonies, and Protectorates. Enormous crowds lined the decorated route and enthusiastically cheered the bride and bridegroom. The weather was brilliantly fine.

STORY OF THE DAY.

The marriage of the Duke of York, whose active interest in the welfare of the workers has earned him the appellation "The Industrial Prince," to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, daughter of the ancient Scottish House of Strathmore, appealed to popular imagination as much as Princess Mary's wedding, as an event linking Thrones and People. The newspapers, for weeks past, have been filled with details of the lives and qualities of the young couple. London's transport services have been taxed to the utmost to cope with the influx of visitors. The weather prospects, yesterday, were of the gloomiest. Heavy rain continued all day and into the wedding morning, but a few minutes after the service began in Westminster Abbey a burst of sunshine cheered the large numbers, mostly women, who had assembled and waited on the route of the procession all night long.

GREAT WELCOME FOR THE BRIDE.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the first Royal procession in which were Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria, left Marlborough House for the Abbey. A minute later, their Majesties, Prince George and their suites, departed from Buckingham Palace. After seven minutes, the Duke of York, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, and his supporters, left the Palace. All these processions were escorted by Lifeguards and cheered by huge crowds along the route, but perhaps the greatest cheer was reserved for the winsome bride when, accompanied by her father in a resplendent state coach, she drove from the family mansion in Bruton Street via Hyde Park Corner, Constitution Hill, and the Mall.

SCENES AT THE ABBEY.

At the opening of the Abbey doors, there entered a steady stream of distinguished statesmen, naval and military officers, Ambassadors, representatives of the Dominions, India, and the Crown Colonies with their ladies, whose exquisite gowns and furs were only excelled by the brilliance of the Peers' levée dress, and Generals' and Admirals' uniforms. An intimate touch was added by seats, reserved at the Duke of York's request, for boys from industrial centres, and shopgirls. Dr. Nicholson, the Abbey organist, performed Purcell's suite of Handel's Minuet from "Berenice" until the appointed time approached, when strains of Saint Saens "Benediction Nuptiale" burst forth. (Apart from Saint Saens music and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," which closed the ceremony, the music was All-English).

THE ROYAL PARTY.

As the officiating clergy, in magnificent robes, advanced to the Sacrament, the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, with the Bishop of London, sat awaiting the arrival of the Royal Procession, which advanced down the nave. Standing on either side, the Choir, singing "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," heralded the approach of the bride, leaning on her father's arm and followed by two train-bearers and eight bridesmaids, completing the gorgeous pageant. Queen Alexandra, who was seated in the King's left, rose and affectionately kissed the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Henry.

The bridegroom wore the Air Force uniform, the Prince of Wales the Guards' uniform, Prince Henry the Hussar uniform and the King, naval uniform.

ADDRESS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

After the Dean of Westminster had read the Exhortation (in the revised form) the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the marriage service and the Archbishop of York delivered an address, exhorting the wedded couple to pursue a noble life. The Archbishop dwelt on the bridegroom's care for the welfare of the workers; the Prince, he said, had made himself at home in the mines, shipyards and factories of the country and had brought together boys of the workshop and the Public School. Similarly, Lady Elizabeth had shown her friendship for the Scottish country-folk. The Archbishop said that the classes making up the commonwealth too often lived lives apart; therefore it was a great thing that the one family whom all could regard in a true sense as their own, should make the whole Empire kin by helping to give it the spirit of one family life.

The vast congregation then knelt in silent devotion as the Archbishop of Canterbury, holding the Primatial Cross, pronounced the Benediction. The National Anthem followed the Wedding Anthem and was sung during the singing of the register. The bride and bridegroom, escorted by the Choir and the Clergy along the nave, emerged at the West door, amid the plaudits of the multitude and the pealing of the Westminster chimes. The weather throughout the ceremony was perfect, but an hour-and-a-half later a peal of thunder and torrents of rain drove the crowds in the streets to seek shelter.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPECIAL HONOURS CONFERRED BY THE KING.

LONDON, April 25th.

On the occasion of his marriage, His Majesty the King has conferred on the Duke of York a Knighthood of the Thistle, on the Earl of Strathmore the title of Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, and on Wing Commander Louis Greig, Comptroller to the Duke of York, the Commandership of the Victorian Order.

THE DUKE AS A FREEMASON.

LONDON, April 25th.

At the annual festival of the United Grand Lodge of England in Freemasons Hall, presided over by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York was appointed Senior Grand Warden in succession to the Prince of Wales. Lord Eborac was appointed Junior Grand Warden.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON FEDERATION.

OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND COTTON-GROWING.

LUCERNE, April 25th.

At a meeting of the Committee of the International Cotton Federation reports showed that the state of trade in all countries was most unsatisfactory and that there appeared to be very little prospect of an immediate improvement. It was decided to issue a manifesto to the trade, stating that, in the opinion of the Committee, the present high price of American cotton stands in the way of stimulating the demand for cotton goods. The Committee therefore considers that every country able to produce cotton on a commercial basis has an excellent opportunity of improving its financial position by the extension of cotton growing. The committee unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of universal cotton standards, and endorsed draft rules governing tribunals for the settlement of international disputes arising from contracts in cotton yarn and cloth. The draft rules are to be considered by the affiliated Associations before final adoption.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

NO DIFFICULTY REGARDING SUITABLE CANDIDATES.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Col. F. E. Fremantle (Conservative) Mr. Ormsby Gore said that there was no serious difficulty in securing suitable candidates for vacancies in the colonial medical services, except for West Africa and a few other posts for which it was only possible to offer small salaries. He knew of no grounds for thinking that conditions in the great majority of the colonial medical services were unsatisfactory. Recruitment for these services was being continued in Great Britain, but had been discontinued in the case of a few low-salaried posts in the poorer colonies. The fullest possible information was given to all intending candidates.

U.S. MARINE STRIKE.

NEW YORK NOT INCONVENIENCED.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

The Marine transport workers strike has up to the present had only a small effect in New York where the employers estimate that the immediate shortage does not amount to over three hundred men. Some of the other eastern ports are somewhat inconvenienced, but reports from the Pacific coast state that only a few men are out.

LATEST CABLES.

ABDUCTION OF MISS ELLIS. WONDERFUL TALE OF PLUCK AND GALLANTRY.

LONDON, April 25th.

The abduction and rescue of Miss Mollie Ellis furnish a story full of thrilling particulars, and resplendent with examples of English pluck and Indian gallantry. According to advice from Simla when Miss Ellis was carried off from Kohat early on the morning of April 14th, the stealthiness of the miscreants' movements was assisted by a violent windstorm, which drowned her efforts to raise an alarm. The abductors half carried and half drove the terror-stricken girl into the unknown along a steep and rocky path until dawn. They hid during the day. This continued for four days and nights, until her captors at length reached their mountain fortress home in Tirah.

The secrecy of the miscreants' movements rendered the task of the native rescue parties most difficult, but Kulikhan, an Indian political assistant, keenly followed the faint scent and at length encountered the abductors, who however, strenuously denied all knowledge of the matter. Kulikhan at length penetrated the truth and succeeded in sending an encouraging letter to the girl, whom the captors women folk had in the meantime reasonably treated.

A DRAMATIC DEVOUEMENT.

Mrs. Starr, with the Chief Commissioners and Risaldar shortly afterwards arrived in the neighbourhood, only to find their intrusion clearly unwelcome. The ruling Mullah sent a message from Kanki-Bazaar enjoining them to turn back, but this did not deter their advance to Kanki. The Mullah finally succumbed to pressure, and the leader of the gang allowed Kulikhan to proceed to the fortress from where he had Miss Mollie carried on a man's back to the Mullah's house.

The abductors, however, stood round, fierce and unrelenting, making it clear that they still regarded the girl as a captive.

At this stage the miscreants learnt that the Afridi rescue party were attacking their homes, whereupon Shahzada, the murderer of Mrs. Ellis, wildly gripped Mrs. Starr, hustled her from the room and threatened the life of both women.

The Mullah, enraged at this insult to the sanctity of his roof, cursed Shahzada and his companions, whose action dramatically led to the unconditional surrender of Miss Ellis. There was a moving reunion between father and daughter on the way back to Peshawar. Major and Miss Ellis will proceed to England shortly.

STRANDED MAIL STEAMER. SEARCH FOR THE SHIP'S BOATS.

CAPETOWN, April 25th.

There has been a sensational sequel to the stranding of the Portuguese mail steamer *Mosamedes*, sailing between the Cape and Rio. The Commonwealth Dominion liner *Port Victor*, summoned by wireless found the *Mosamedes* abandoned with 27 souls aboard, including 29 women and 35 children. Two passengers were British and the remainder Portuguese. The *Port Victor* is searching for the ship's boats. Grave anxiety is felt for their safety as there are no landing places in the neighbourhood and a heavy sea is running.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

DISCOVERY OF HIGHER SPEED DEVICE ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

The invention of a new method of sending telegraphic signals, which is calculated to increase the speed of transmission by 150 per cent, was announced to the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington by Major-General Squire, the Chief of the United States Signal Service. The new method proposes to displace the Morse and cable alphabets by an alphabet in which signal units all occupy equal lengths of time and have equal importance but are differentiated by different intensities of the sinusoidal wave, exactly in the manner in which the sound in music and speech are formed. [In a sinusoidal wave the "ordinates" are proportional to the sines of the abscissae; in other words, crest and trough of the wave are equal.]

FISHING POACHERS.

U.S. SCHOONER FIRED ON BY CANADIANS.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

Advices from Vancouver state that a Canadian fisheries patrol boat fired on an American fishing schooner in Solander Bay as it was suspected of being a poacher. The schooner's crew scuttled and abandoned the vessel, leaving behind one wounded man who has since died.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATION QUESTION. DEBT FUNDING MAY LEAD TO REPARATIONS SETTLEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

The belief that the Anglo-American debt funding agreement will lead to a final settlement of the reparations problem, was expressed by Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., when addressing the American Bankers' Association. He said that he felt confident that negotiations in regard to German reparations would shortly be reopened, and suggested that Germany should offer to pay an amount based on some modification of the original scheme. Mr. Goodenough said that in his opinion under certain circumstances Great Britain would provide a substantial amount towards the necessary credit, which would be very large, and commercial and investment interests in the United States would lead her to approach the problem from the same viewpoint as Great Britain. German reparations bonds, specifically by the nation which received it on account of reparations, would be markable security once a reasonably satisfactory settlement was in sight.

EARLIER CABLES.

COLD DOUCHE FOR GERMAN OPTIMISTS.

LONDON, April 25th.

An authoritative announcement in London yesterday expressing surprise at the tendency in Germany to interpret Lord Curzon's speech of April 20th, as indicating the possibility of British mediation, and declaring that Germany must approach France direct, has acted, according to a Berlin message, as a cold douche in German political circles, who believed the speech meant an early solution of the reparations problem. Dr. Cuno yesterday discussed with German industrialists the question of whether they would guarantee any new offer to France.

PARIS, April 25th.

The announcement in London is regarded as a salutary corrective for the unfounded German optimism. The possibility of Germany making anything like an acceptable offer is regarded sceptically. It is pointed out that France still insists as a preliminary to negotiations on the complete abandonment of the German passive resistance, which is indispensable to an opening of negotiations.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

RETURN OF RUSSIANS LIKELY.

LAUSANNE, April 25th.

The economic committee which is discussing the economic clauses of the treaty has upheld the provision for mixed arbitral tribunals, though the Turks desired to substitute ordinary courts of law.

At a meeting of the first commission, Ismet Pasha declared that if it was intended to modify the treaty clauses relative to the Straits, the Russians should be invited to send a representative. This Alliance replied that there was no intention of reopening the question, but the Russians had been informed that their presence would be desirable should they modify their attitude.

LAUSANNE, April 25th.

Ismet Pasha's reference to Russia and the Straits has attracted considerable attention and is regarded as indicating that Russia intends modifying her attitude by becoming a signatory to the Treaty. The return of the Russians to Lausanne is consequently regarded as likely.

BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

SERIOUS COMMUNICATION TO BE SENT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions in regard to a series of acts by the Russian Government of which British subjects were victims, including the seizure of a Hull trawler by Bolsheviks off the Murman Coast, the seizure of a British subject at Petrograd in January, 1920, Mr. Ronald McNeill said the Government and the country were profoundly indignant thereat. (Cheers). He proposed without delay to address a serious communication to Russia. Meanwhile the British representative at Moscow would not cease to exert his influence in the strongest possible manner in the case of the trawler where the action of the Soviet authorities was regarded by the Government as wholly unjustifiable. Commander Wedgwood declared that the people of Britain were not anxious for a new war. (Labour cheers). Mr. McNeill said he was perfectly aware of that and that was why the Government had taken the attitude it had.

IRISH DISORDER.

SUITABLE DUBLIN CITIZENS TO CARRY FIREARMS.

DUBLIN, April 25th.

The Free State Government has signally decided to allow suitable citizens in Dublin to possess firearms, with the necessary safeguards. This is regarded as an integrating commentary on the advance of normal conditions, implying the Government's belief that the period of widespread disorder has ended. Permission to carry arms will doubtless be extended all over the country if the experiment in the city proves satisfactory.

LONDON, April 25th.

Three irregulars captured in the recent fight at the caves in Kerry have been executed at Tralee, and included an Englishman, a deserter from the East Lancs Regiment.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, April 25th.

Markets are quoted 132.00 to 134.00. French francs are at 64.45.

CHESTER CONCESSIONS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRAL ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Curzon drew attention to the speech of Admiral Chester, as called on April 21st. Mr. Ronald McNeill said he was not aware of any foundation for the statement that spheres of influence had thrown obstacles in Admiral Chester's way. There was no record of the British Ambassador giving any such assurance as Admiral Chester mentioned, consequently there was no question of his being overruled. The Government had not taken any action to interfere with American commercial enterprise. Replying to Com. Wedgwood, Mr. McNeill said he had not received any complaints that the concession conflicted with concessions previously granted to British subjects. The Government had no intention of initiating a discussion on subject at Lausanne.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

STEPS FOR IMMEDIATE TIGHTENING OF SCHEME.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Times in its "City Notes," referring to the excessive number of export licences granted to native planters under the rubber restriction scheme owing to incomplete statistical information in regard to native-owned estates and the consequent overestimate of standard production, proposes that immediate steps will be taken to tighten up the application of the scheme. In this respect it says that the sale of surplus export licences seems open to question.

HOME HOUSING BILL.

BIG MAJORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, after a debate characterised by numerous interruptions, the Labour motion for rejection of the Housing Bill was defeated by 340 votes to 140—the largest majority the Government has had. The result was greeted with loud and continued Ministerial cheers and the Bill read a second time.

OPIUM SALES IN INDIA.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons at question time Earl Winterston stated that the number of chests of opium sold at Calcutta auctions for the years ending March 31st, 1921, 1922 and 1923 were respectively 1,650, 635 and 2,890. He would enquire from the Government of India with regard to the places to which this opium was exported.

SHIPYARD LOCKOUT.

LONDON, April 25th.

The prospect of averting the shipyard lockout is more favourable as a result of the decision by the conference of the federation of shipbuilding trades strongly to recommend the three unions concerned to accept the position.

ITALY'S LITTLE WAR.

ROME, April 25th.

In the fighting on April 23rd the Senussi lost six hundred killed and wounded, including the Chief Abdullah Solima, who was killed. Their Commander was seriously wounded.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

STURKEY, April 25th.

The City Council's electricity committee has recommended the rescission of the absolute Empire preference policy in favour of a fifteen per cent. Empire preference.

INDUSTRIAL CRISES.

BURMESE OILFIELDS STRIKE SETTLED.

BANGOR, April 25th.

An agreement has been reached whereby the strikers in the Yennagyaung oilfields will resume to-morrow on the terms offered by the companies.

INDIAN JUTE WORKERS RESUME.

CALCUTTA, April 25th.

The employees of the Nuddea jute mills have resumed work unconditionally.

MIDINETTES MAY RETURN.

PARIS, April 25th.

The dressmakers' federation has decided to terminate the lockout.

CRICKETER UNDERGOES OPERATION.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. P. F. Warner has undergone a severe abdominal operation, which has proved quite successful.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN

The result of the City and Suburban was—

Dry Toast (20/1)	1
Roman Fiddle (10/1)	1
Conover (100/14)	3

Thirteen ran. Won by a neck, with a length between second and third.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the First Division of the League, Cardiff defeated Notts Forest by 3 to 1. Chelms and West Bromwich played a draw of two goals each.

P. & O. INTERIM DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 25th.

The P. & O. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on its deferred shares, tax free, for the six months ended March 31st.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING GENDARMERIE.

DEMAND ARREARS OF PAY.

PEKING, April 26th.

The leaders of the Peking Gendarmerie called on the President today. They numbered nearly a hundred and requested that salary arrears be paid. It is understood that the Finance Ministry is convening a Conference to devise means of payment.

PRESIDENT LI AND CHINA'S FLIGHT.

PEKING, April 26th.

President Li Yuan Hung, interviewed by Reuter, said that although there might appear to be financial chaos in Peking and political and military strife throughout the country, appearances were often deceptive. The Chinese people as a whole continue to work and produce. "If wealth is labour, as economists tell us, China surely is wealthy." He emphasised the necessity of preserving a proper perspective in judging China. He doubted whether militarism in China, though deplorable, would produce bigger trouble than the present militarism in Europe.

Regarding financial difficulties and unpaid debts, the President declared there were other so-called civilised countries in a far worse condition. Concluding, he said he certainly was not pessimistic regarding China's future. China would recover and prosper. It would take some time, but meanwhile China would need all the forbearance and goodwill the foreigner could show. His hope was based on the good sense and sanity of the people, on the many signs of growing public consciousness of the need for unity and peace, and on the growing detestation of militarism.

The President said he believed that militarism would be broken if Parliament passed the new Constitution, which made no provision for Military Governors, etc., thus effecting the disbandment of about two million soldiers. He expected the Constitution would be passed within three or four months.

THE NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

DECLARED ILLEGAL BY REPRESENTATIVES.

PEKING, April 25th.

The House of Representatives today sat in camera to discuss the legality of the no confidence vote. It finally passed a resolution by 229 votes to 93 rejecting the no confidence vote and sending it back to the Senate as illegal.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, April 26th.

The Episcopal Church Synod, comprising eight English and American Bishops, in sessions at Tokyo, decided to create new dioceses for Tokyo and Osaka, turning over the entire ecclesiastical control to two Japanese Bishops.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

NO EXPENDITURE FOR THE PRESENT.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. Berkeley with regard to submarines launched since 1913, now commissioned or capable of being commissioned, Mr. Amery gave the following figures: Fully commissioned, United States 73, France 41, Japan 43, Italy 43, and Britain 53, of which twelve were in reserve. Capable of being commissioned, United States 28, and Britain seven, the remainder *nil*.

Replying to Mr. G. Lambert, Mr. Amery stated that beyond four thousand sterling spent on a preliminary survey, no work had been commenced and no expenditure had been or would be incurred in respect to the Singapore naval base until the money be voted by the House of Commons.

BOXER MONEY FOR CHINA'S DEBT.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. P. J. H. Hankey, Mr. McNeill said that the committee to consider the procedure in connection with the utilisation of the Boxer indemnity was about to be appointed. He was very doubtful regarding the desirability of utilising the indemnity funds in order to meet the default in Chinese unsecured debts, but was prepared to refer the suggestion to the committee.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg"
of Ages
1745
till
to-day



OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

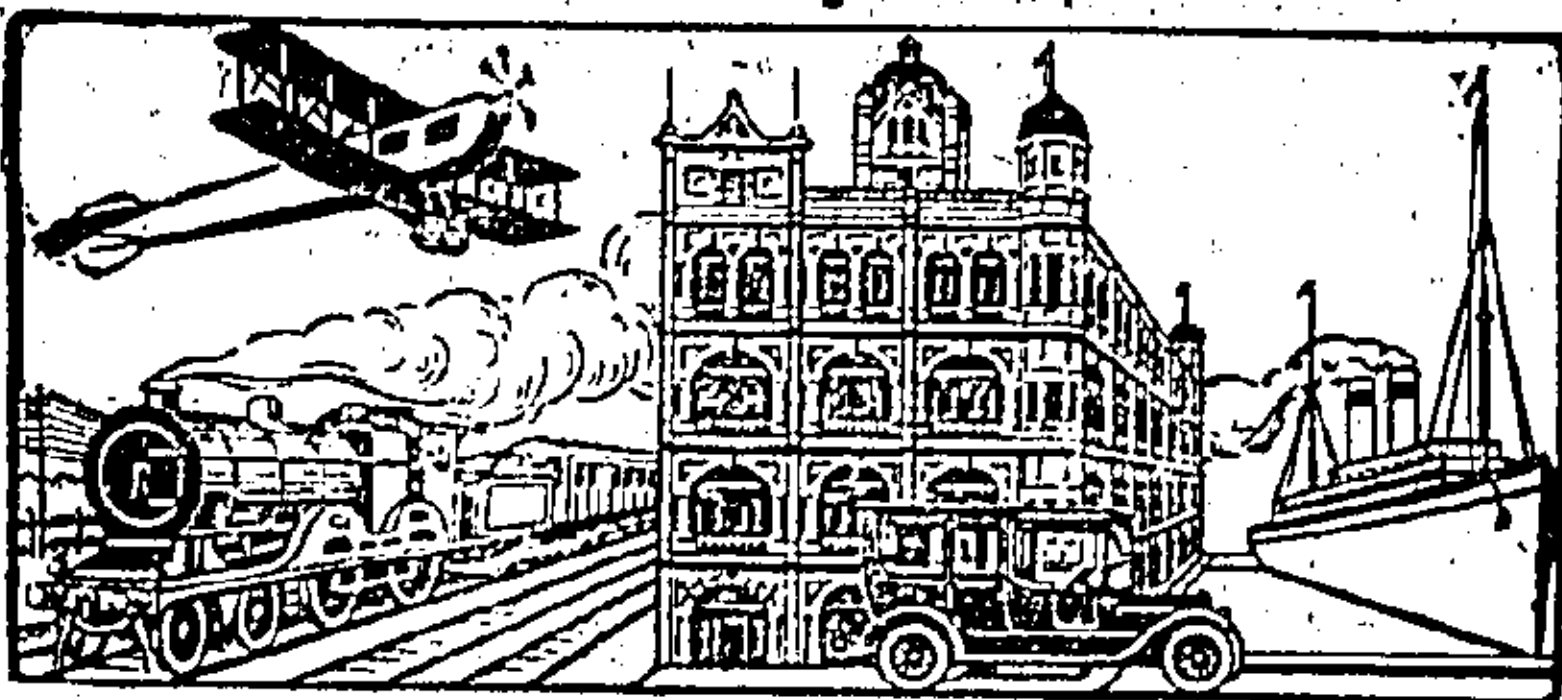
DO NOT WAIT

until your good health is impaired, but take steps to keep it up to the mark. Remember that ailments apparently trifling may very soon develop into serious illness. Do not hesitate to take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on the first appearance of any distressing symptoms. They will do more to establish and maintain your general health than any other means you can employ. For a

SLUGGISH LIVER, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF APPETITE, and the depressing nervous conditions that arise from these troubles, there is no more reliable remedy than Beecham's Pills.



FIRST QUALITY English Varnishes

FOR
HOUSES, SALOONS OF SHIPS, RAILWAY COACHES,
MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, LOCOMOTIVES, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.



FULL STOCKS at our HONGKONG BRANCH.
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

"PHILIPS"

A PHILIPS LAMP
IS A PERMANENT
ECONOMY

SOLE AGENTS

Holland-China Trading Co.
Hong Kong

WOMAN'S DRESS CRAZE.

BACHELOR JUDGE ON SELF-
DECORATION CREED.

"CALAMITY OF THE AGES."

The dress of woman has ever been the mystery and sometimes the calamity of the ages.

This was the basis of a remarkable discourse by Mr. Justice McCardie, the bachelor judge, in giving judgment in the King's Bench Division in the case in which Capt. J. V. Nash, of Dukerstreet, W., was sued by Callot Scurry, of Paris and Buckingham Gate, S.W., for £257 for dresses supplied to his wife.

Mr. Justice McCardie gave judgment for the husband. The case, he said, revealed a story of grave and deplorable extravagance.

HUSBAND ALMOST RUINED.

Captain Nash denied liability and pleaded that he had forbidden his wife to pledge his credit. He stated in evidence that he had been almost ruined by the extravagance of Mrs. Nash, who wished to be "the best-dressed woman in London."

The dress of woman had been ever the mystery and sometimes the calamity of the ages, said Mr. Justice McCardie. It was as true in some cases to-day as it was when Ovid wrote 1,900 years ago: *Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.* (The woman is the least part of herself.) His lordship said he was satisfied that Mrs. Nash's dressing bills had been at the rate of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. Her craving for self-embellishment was insatiable. She sought to shine in the less intellectual section of society where a woman's worth was measured by the frequency with which she changed her dresses.

It would have been well had she remembered the words of a famous 17th century judge, Sir Matthew Hale, who said: "The vanity of loving fine clothes and new fashions and valuing ourselves by them is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be."

In Mrs. Nash's numerous wardrobes there were always 50 or 60 evening dresses for use night by night. Even the most expensive dress she would wear three times only. Her prodigality was on the same scale in other articles of attire. The price of her stockings was 200 francs per pair. She had many pairs.

She would buy shoes not in pairs but in dozens of various sorts at a time. Her accounts for shoes with two only of the firms amounted in less than a year to over 10,000 francs. Everything was on the same scale, whether for hats, lingerie, or the like. She threw herself beneath the fatal curse of luxury.

She forgot that ostentation was the worst form of vulgarity. She ignored the sharp menace of future penury. Dress and dress alone seemed to have been her end in life. She sought felicity in the ceaseless changes of trivial fashions. Self-decoration was her vision, her aim, and her creed.

He observed no record of an act of beneficence, no trace of unselfish aid to others. She computed her enjoyment of life by the reckless indulgence of her extravagance.

Well was it said by Wm. Hazlitt in one of his essays:—

"Those who make their dress the principal part of themselves will in general become of no more value than their dress."

Capt. Nash became suspicious of his wife's conduct in the late autumn of 1920. He had presented a petition for divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged misconduct with two co-respondents. Just before he ceased to live with her she, apparently with a premonition of what was to happen, sought to procure from various tradesmen dresses and furs in a very large amount. She got delivery of a fur stole priced at 15,000 francs.

Capt. Nash was not free from blame. He yielded too much in their earlier married life to the extravagant instincts of his wife. Economy was at that period of their married life sacrificed to indulgence. Yet it was only just to Capt. Nash to say that there was no evidence of separate personal extravagance.

"Marriage," said George Eliot in "Middlemarch," "is a taming thing." In this case it was certainly an expensive thing.

He was told that it was the ambition of Mrs. Nash to be the best dressed woman in London. This, his lordship presumed, meant much the same thing as a life of idleness, vanity, and folly. She threw the nobility of feminine life into the dust of perpetual amusement.

In substance Mrs. Nash's income exceeded the return on her husband's capital if invested. Did the fact that a wife had her separate income, however large, of itself exonerate a husband from paying her dress bills? The answer seemed to be "No."

Under the existing law a husband with £200 a year might have to clothe his wife though she possessed £2,000 or more a year in her own right. Apparently the law still was that a very poor husband was legally bound to feed and dress a very rich wife. It was for the husband alone to decide on the scale of domestic life. He was entitled to be his own carver.

WIFE'S RIGHTS.

The law drew no distinction between a wife with a large income and a wife with no income at all. The wife might accumulate all her incomes and throw the whole burden of her keep on her husband. The rule of law was more conducive to dignity of husbands than to the self-respect of income-possessing wives.

He need only say with the utmost clearness that a wife had no authority whatsoever by virtue of marriage alone to contract on behalf of her husband. Cohabitation might sometimes give her a *prima facie* authority, but that authority could be rebutted (*inter alia*) by proof that the husband gave her an allowance or that he prohibited her from pledging his credit.

It was for the husband to decide whether his wife should pledge his credit. A wife could not bind her husband without his authority—and the husband moreover was to decide on the standard of living to be adopted in the matrimonial life. His lordship held that Mrs. Nash had no express or implied authority to pledge her husband's credit. The husband forbade her to do so.

A further point to consider was whether the articles supplied by plaintiffs were necessities at all.

As a lawyer and as a man of the world his emphatic opinion was that none of the articles sued for was a necessary in either the lay or the legal sense of that word. In his view every item was a mere extravagance. Quite apart from the nature and cost of the articles, Mrs. Nash was already and amply over-provided with sufficient clothes of every sort.

The husband was correct when he said that his wife had five times more garments than she needed. Mrs. Nash dressed at the rate of more than £2,000 a year. She would have been more suitably clothed for her position if she had lived far less than £200 a year as her standard.

MERELY A HUSBAND.

Speaking of the plaintiffs, Collet Scurry, Mr. Justice McCardie said no inquiries, so far as appeared, were made from anyone as to Capt. Nash's means or standing. Nothing was known of Capt. Nash except his address. He was merely one of a rapid succession of husbands. He was nothing more.

To them he was only an incidental male appendage to Mrs. Nash. The account was always kept in the name of Mrs. Nash. No account was ever sent to the husband. He was ignored. They regarded her as a woman of means with quickly changing husbands.

The fact that a husband accompanied his wife when shopping or assisted her in the choice of garments was in itself a neutral thing. A husband's courtesy was not to be unreasonably checked by the subtle doctrines of tradesmen seeking to fix the husband with liability.

"When I met the consequences of Mrs. Nash's slavery to fashion," added his lordship, "I might well apply the words of Victor Hugo, in his 'Notre Dame de Paris': *Les modes ont fait plus de mal que les révolutions* (Fashions have wrought more mischief than revolutions). It is deplorable to observe the unceasing egotism of Mrs. Nash and the recklessness with which she plunged into the tide of illicit profusion."

It was arranged that there should be a stay of execution on the taxed costs being paid and Capt. Nash's solicitor giving an undertaking to return them in the event of an appeal being successful.

ANTI-FLIRT CLUB'S DON'TS.

A "passive resistance" offensive against the libertine lazier and flirtations motorist will be launched in Washington by the Anti-Flirt Club (writes *The Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent on March 17th). The Anti-Flirt Club was organised a short time ago, according to Miss Helen Brown, Secretary, by a group of young women and girls who have been "embarrassed by men in automobiles and on street corners." The club plans to bring before every women's and girls' organisation in the city the facts regarding flirting as it has found them and to request these bodies to devote a week to serious discussion and consideration of all phases of the subject. Pertinent display cards and buttons are to be printed and distributed. The club has adopted a set of "Don'ts" which is to be sent to other women's organisations with the request that it be adopted. These admonitions are:

"Don't flirt! Those who flirt in haste repent in leisure!"

"Don't accept rides from motorists. They don't all invite you to save you a walk."

"Don't go out with men you don't know—they may be married, and you may be in for a hair-pulling match."

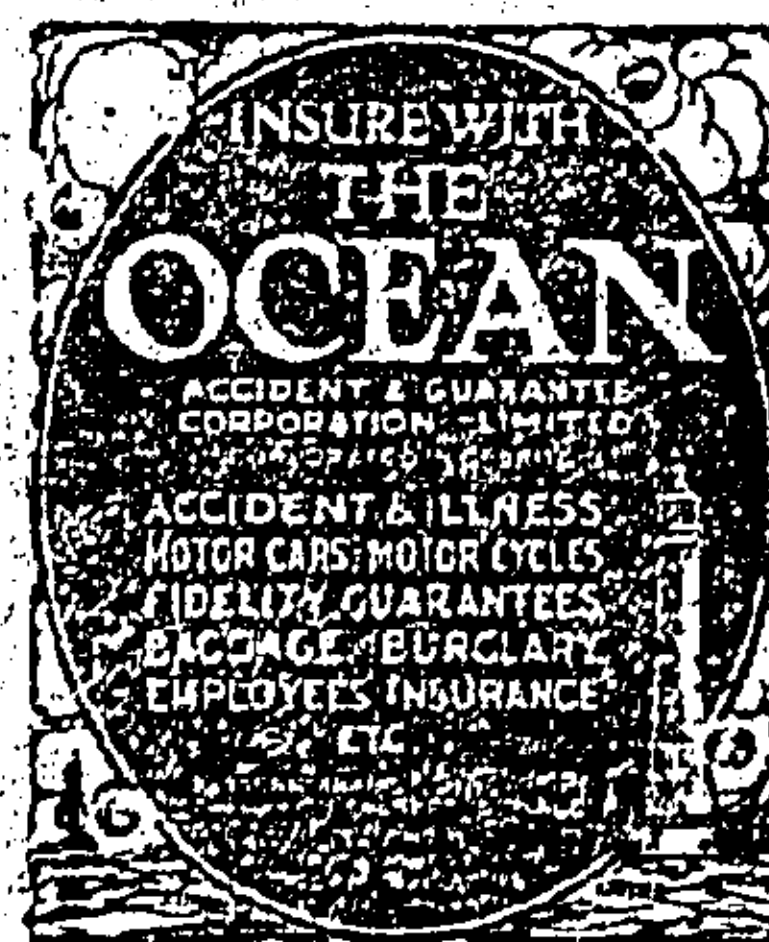
"Don't wink. A flutter of one eye may cause a tear in the other."

"Don't smile at flirtatious strangers; save them for people you know."

"Don't fall for the slick, dandy-sized cake-eater; the unpolished gold of a real man is worth more than the glass of a lounge lizard."

"Don't let elderly men, with an eye to a flirtation, pat you on the shoulder and take a fatherly interest in you. Those are the kind that usually want to forget they are fathers."

"Don't ignore the man you are sure of while you flirt with another. When you return to the first one you may find him gone."



SHANGHAI OFFICE—
64, PRING ROAD.
AGENTS for Hongkong
and South China,
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 1080. 2, QUEEN'S BLD.

Get That
Pesky Corn with
Gets-It
At All Chemists

WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 25th, to SATURDAY, 28th April,
at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

THE GREAT FIGHT

for
THE MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF EUROPE

TED (KID) LEWIS

vs.
ROLAND TODD

also

WANDA HAWLEY

in

"HER STURDY OAK"

A Comedy of Love, Poverty, in-laws, Twins,
and a Fortune found up a Chimney.

Prices of Admission:—

9.15 p.m.—\$1.20 & \$80 cts. 5.15 p.m.—80 cts. & 60 cts.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform 50 cts. to Stalls
at 9.15 p.m. Performance only.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday to Friday:—"THE RADIO KING" Epis. 1 & 2
Saturday and Tuesday:—" " " 3 & 4

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKWARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

— DRY DOCKS. —

Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet
Dept. on Centre of
Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

— THREE SLIPWAYS. —

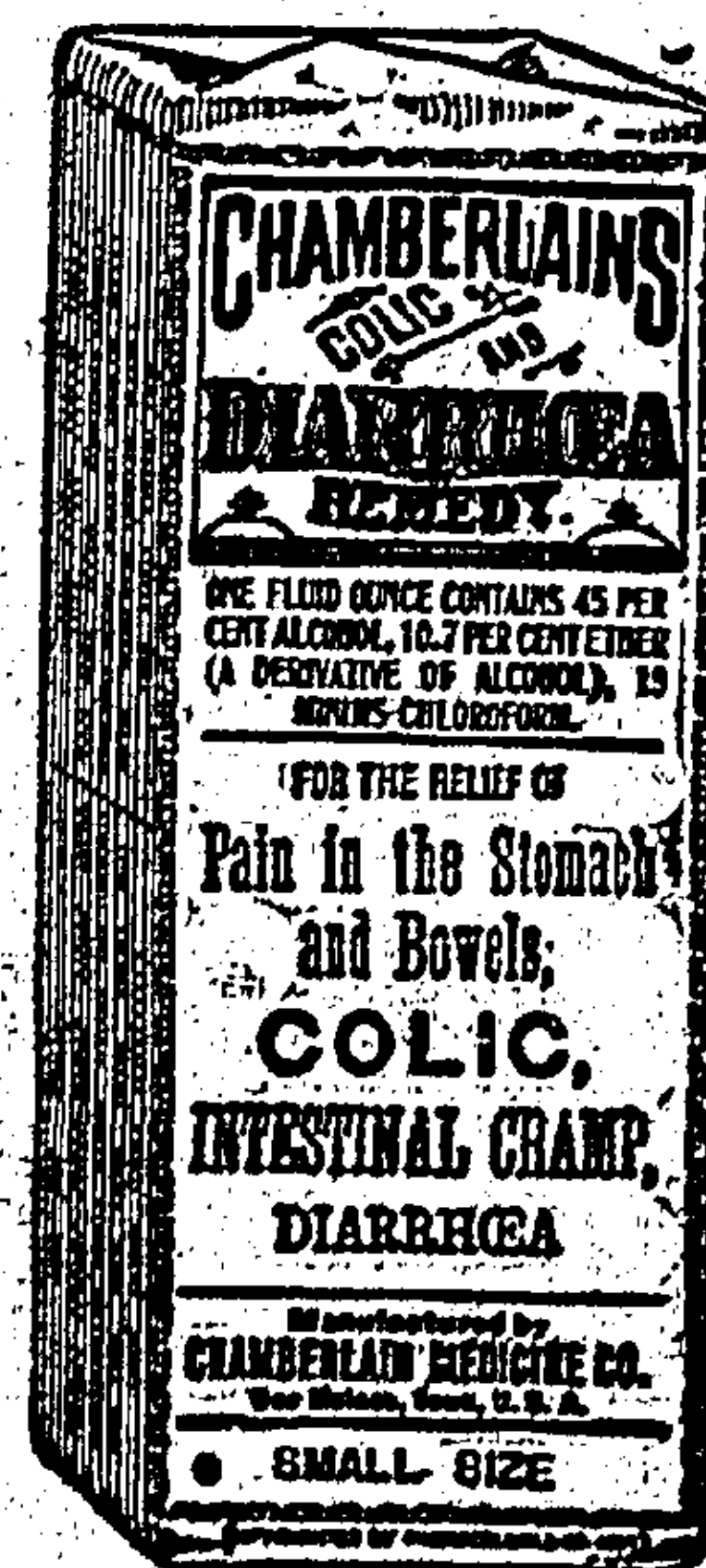
Capable of Handling Ships Up
to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),

AGENTS.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.
CALL FLAG: "C" OVER ANG. PRING.



THE NEW PRINCIPLE REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for the Stomach, No. 2 for the Bowels, No. 3 for the Kidneys.
Sole Agents: Messrs. Kelly & Wainwright Ltd.,
2, Market Street, HONGKONG.
Sole Agents: Messrs. Kelly & Wainwright Ltd.,
2, Market Street, HONGKONG.



VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE... \$1.75.

On Sale at
"Daily Press Office."
Messrs. Kelly & Wainwright Ltd.
Messrs. Brewster & Co.
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

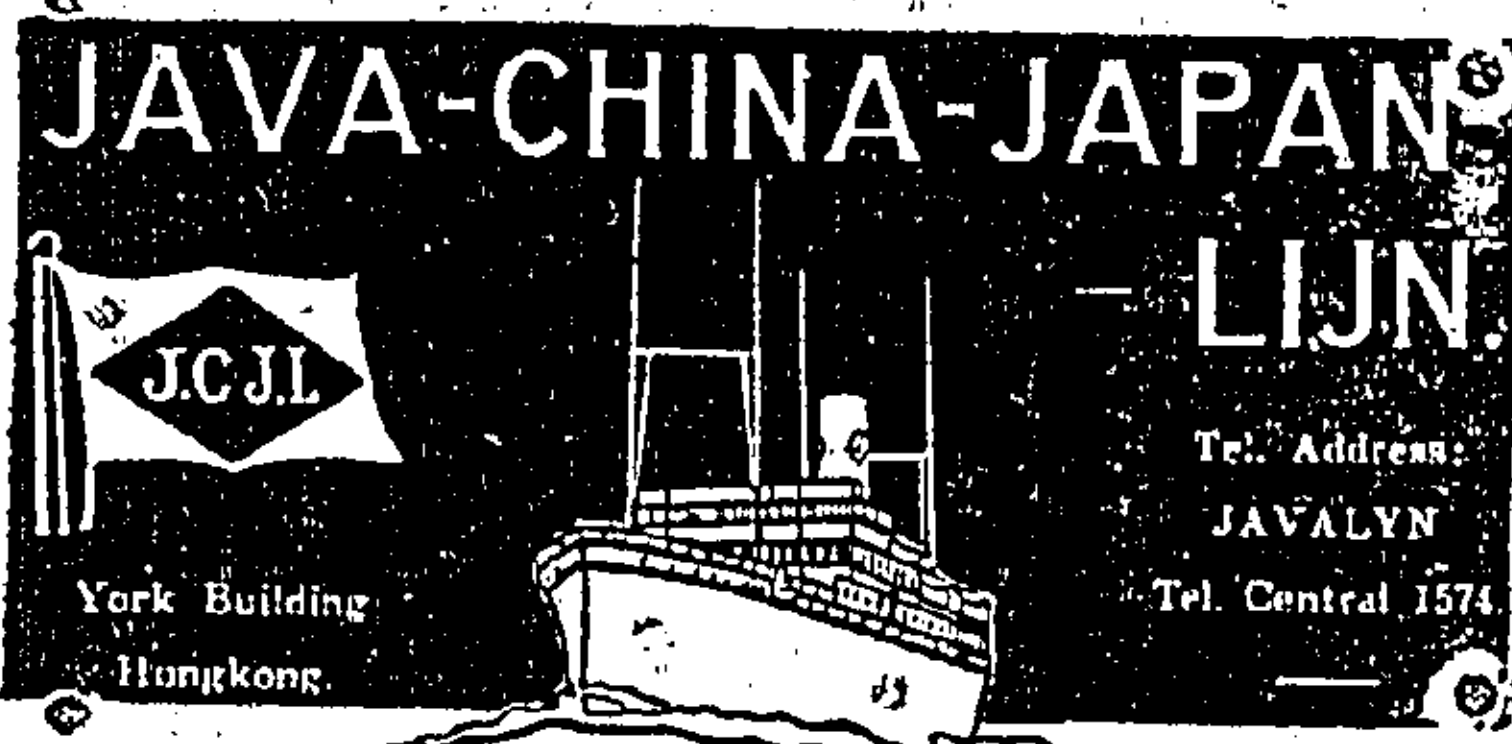


THE characteristics of Watson's "No. 10" may not be easily defined : : : A tribute to the perfect harmony of the blend, which the average man expresses thus :—

"That's good Whisky! So's have another."

JAMES WATSON & CO., LTD.
Distillers of Scotch Whiskies,
DUNDEE. Established 1815
Tel. 630.

Agents:—DONNELLY & WHYTE.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPERIENCED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	JAVA	In port	30th April	DALNY
TJITABOEM	SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	29th April	1st May	BANKA, BILLITON & BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA	7th May	10th May	SHANGHAI & JAPAN
TJLEBOET	JAPAN	—	11th May	BILLITON & BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ
(United Netherlands Navigation Company)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(Holland-East Asia Line)
(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conference).

Regular monthly service between
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA
AND
AMERICAN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN
Sailings, subject to alterations.

Arrivals from Europe.			
S.S. "OUDEKERK"	...	...	8th May.
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	...	5th June.
S.S. "ZOSMA"	...	...	3rd July.

Sailings to Europe.

Steamers	For	Calling on or about
"BANKA"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	28th Apr.
"OUDEKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	25th May
"OUDEKERK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th June

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.
York Buildings.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "CHILE"
will be loading for GENOA, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,
HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 20th May, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Malaya"	8th May	18th June
M/S. "Panama"	10th June	17th July
M/S. "Bolivia"	10th July	17th August
M/S. "Australia"	25th July	31st August
M/S. "Java"	25th August	30th September

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

ARMY AND THE "AXE." LIMIT OF SAFETY REACHED. DEFENCE NEEDS OF THE EMPIRE.

The recommendations of the Geddes Committee in respect to expenditure upon the Army have been thoroughly carried out, and Mr. Walter Guinness, Under-Secretary to the War Office, had to inform the House of Commons on March 14th, that retrenchment has been carried to the limit of possibility. The Estimates this year showed a decrease of £10,000,000 and a reduction of 55,000 men in the establishment. The present establishment, said Mr. Guinness, was sufficient to enable us to deal with existing risks, if they materialized singly, but, however, they materialized simultaneously, we were not in a position effectively to deal with the situation.

We were exceptionally weak owing to the smallness of reserves, but we had a great but wasting asset in the many men of war training who would still be available in an emergency. The absence of mobilization, due to the shortage of reserves, must add to the dangers. The British Army had never been designed to meet either the German or other European menace, and its size had been regulated to keep the marches of the Empire and to maintain law and order. These responsibilities remained unfulfilled, and there had been added to them the responsibility for large mandated territories in three different continents.

The risks, therefore, were greater than at any period before the war, and of the reduced Army there were 31,000 men serving in Germany, Turkey, and Mesopotamia. As a special measure pending the normal growth of reserves, ten thousand men with special war training would be enlisted directly into Class D. Difficulties had been experienced in the case of the eight thousand tradesmen they had tried to draft into the Reserve. That scheme had been in force for two years, but they had so far only secured 5,000 men.

FALL OF THE AXE.
Mr. Guinness referred to the anxiety which had been created in the Army by the process of retrenchment. No fewer than 1,500 officers had fallen before the Geddes axe. There was a keen desire for the stabilization of the establishment. Such was the feeling of insecurity, he said, that parents were showing reluctance to send their sons into the Army, and the result had been seen at Sandhurst. The guiding principle of War Office administration had been to create an Army capable of quick expansion, and special attention had been given to the training of leaders. Our Army in the case of small wars in every type of country, and under every variety of condition must be prepared to deal with far more complex and differentiating conditions than those confronting Continental armies. The late struggle had taught us the necessity of the Army being adaptable as the framework of a great national effort.

The Army, he said, continued to spend six to seven hundred thousand pounds a year in research. There was great waste of life in the late war from the lack of knowledge, and the evolution of armaments was bought at a very high cost. In this connection he drew attention to the improvement which had been made in tank design. Whereas during the war the tank was a slow-moving, lumbering monster, available was only one hundred miles, with a speed of eight miles an hour, the present models had a track endurance of one thousand miles and a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. It was hoped during the year to equip a whole tank battalion with a new light tank. It had also been decided to substitute mechanical transport for horse-wagons in divisional transport, and this would involve on mobilization a large number of 30cwt. lorries.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.
Turning to the Territorial Army, which he described as the real second line of defence, he said it consisted of six thousand officers and 130,000 other ranks—practically three-quarters full strength. There was also a reserve of officers numbering four thousand. This Army, he said, was a cheap insurance at a sum of five and a quarter millions. Although the bounty had been reduced and the four years' enlistment introduced, the force was holding its own. He paid a tribute to the patriotic example set to other employers by Lloyd's who had furnished a battery of field artillery. Two air defence brigades had been raised in London. He concluded with a fine tribute to the discipline of the Army.

Sir R. Hutchison said we were not getting value for the amount of money spent on the headquarters staff, and he expressed the opinion that we might get back to nearly the pre-war establishment at the War Office. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to go into the general question of our Army system. The Regular Army should be more closely linked with the Territorial Army.

General Sir A. Hunter-Weston welcomed the appointment of a committee of the committee of Imperial Defence, and generally agreed with the views of Sir R. Hutchison. Lord Eustace Percy moved a resolution that with a view to the proper co-ordination of operations for which the War Office was responsible, involving the use of units of the Royal Air Force as the air arm of the Army, it was desirable that the policy of the Government in regard to the organization, training, and command of such units should be more clearly defined, and that for this purpose the whole problem should be dealt with by a permanent expert advisory sub-committee to be set up by the Committee of Imperial Defence. Major Ruggles Brice seconded, and Mr. Guinness, in reply, said that one Air squadron had been definitely allotted for Army work. The amendment was negatived without a discussion, and the motion that the Speaker leave the chair was agreed to.

THE U.S. MERCHANT FLEET.

The plans for transferring the Government's merchant fleet to private ownership are progressing rapidly, according to Washington despatches. The Committee have now come to the conclusion that a large number of vessels must be sold to foreign interests or scrapped. It has been decided, rather than sell the larger steel ships to foreign countries, that they shall be destroyed, but the Committee sees no objection to permitting two or three hundred small vessels of the Lake type, ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 tons dead-weight, going under foreign flags, because they are too small to be used by foreign interests in competition with the overseas trade. The effort to sell the vessels to Americans at a cheaply as £15,000 each has been unsuccessful.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENAMORY"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st May, 1923, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 1st May, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo, all delivered, must be presented (either in writing or verbally) and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1923. 1781

S.S. "AMROISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LEB, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th May, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1923. 1760

S.S. "MEINAM"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP AND DUNKIRK, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 1st May, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th May, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1923, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1923. 1764

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG" ... Friday, 27th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPSANG" ... Friday, 27th Apr. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 27th Apr. 3 p.m.
KORE via AMOI	"HOSANG" ... Saturday, 28th Apr. 7 a.m.
SAIGON	"WINGSANG" ... Saturday, 28th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st May, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG" ... Thursday, 3rd May, Noon.
KANDAKAY	"TAKSANG" ... Sunday, 6th May, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"MANGSANG" ... Wednesday, 10th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHIPSANG" ... Friday, 11th May, 3 p.m.
KORE via MOJI	"NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 12th May, Noon.
CALCUTTA LINE	"FOOKSANG" ... Saturday, 12th May, Noon.

This Line offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, eventually calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Haiphong, eventually calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when Indochina office.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HISPAKO" and "MAUFAKO" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ochee.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 1st May at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Telephone: Central No. 15

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"GLENAPP"	...	T.S.S. "GLENADE"	...	27th April, London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENARRY"	5th May.	T.S.S. "GLENOGLE"	...	18th May, London and Rotterdam.
"GLENTARA"	31st May.	T.S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	...	26th May, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

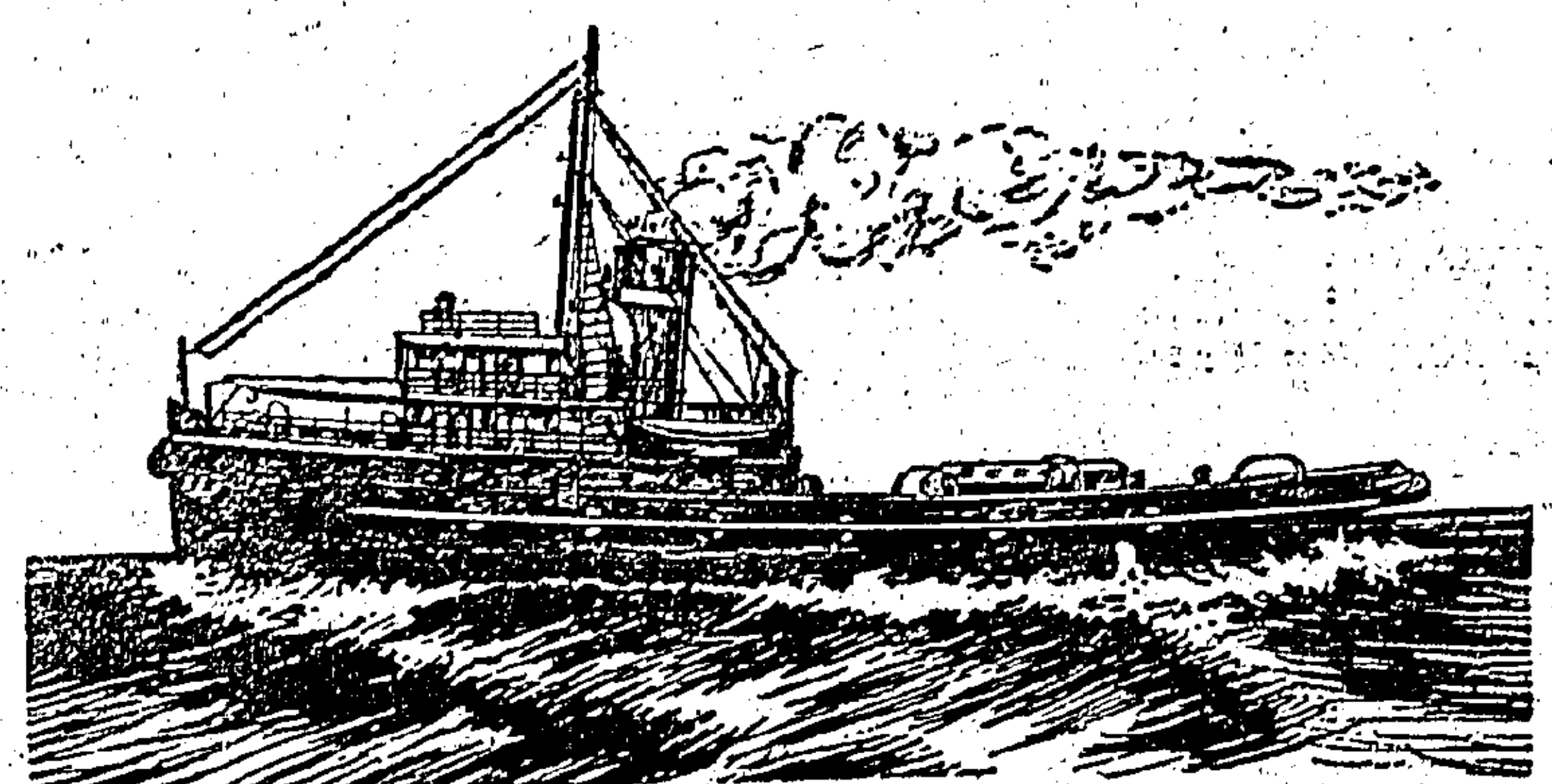
Telephone: Central No. 215 and 217, 23 and Central 3396

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) I.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" ... 28th April ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

S.S. "CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 10th May ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 2nd half July ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

REISS & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780)**BOSTON AND NEW YORK**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KARONGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th April.

S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May.

S.S. "EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.

S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arr. at Hongkong and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	...	...	30th April
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	15th May
AMBOISE	...	...	29th May
CORBIERE	...	...	12th June
ANGERS	...	...	26th June
CHILLI	...	...	10th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class ... \$150.00. B CLASS 1st Class ... \$110.00. 2nd ... \$80.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 10th May.

S.S. "MEINAM" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end of May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. 2, Queen's Building, 2, CONSIGNATION—TRANSMIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fan or staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR)

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

LAND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HATHONG ... Capt. W. C. Peermore ... 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.

HATHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... 1st May, at 12 Noon.

HATHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... 4th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS WAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**JAPAN COAL**

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

COMPANIES (Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EAST, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMAIA"	8,088	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	4th May	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KINDREFORE"	5,334	6th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KARNGAR"	6,000	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	31st May	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	6,600	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"RANCA"	6,580	3rd June	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	6,580	17th June	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,813	25th June	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DYVYKHA"	6,686	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOTTAN"	6,686	26th July	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"FHYA"	9,017	28th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARNGAR"	6,241	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACDONALD"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - AIRCRAFT SAILINGS

"TCBILLA"	5,334	12th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
-----------	-------	----------	------------------------------

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
--------------	-------	---------	--

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union F.R. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South America and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	9,684	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"FASFIN"	4,700	8th May	Japan Direct.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	18th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	6,697	20th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston (and/or New York) by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on or about 16th May.

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 11th June.

S.S. "GABRIEL PRINCE" ... on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165
Telegrams: Furness (Furness) Ltd.**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" (Omitting Marseilles) ... Sunday, 13th May

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Monday, 21st May

SAIGON, HANOI & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service (Omitting Deli)

"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd May

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"CALCUTTA MARU" ... Monday, 7th May

VICTORIA, HATTE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"MANILA MARU" (calling at Dairen) ... Sunday, 29th April

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATA MARU" (calling at Moji & Kobe) ... Saturday, 25th April

"SHUNKU MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

KEELUNG, WATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th May

TAKAO via WATOW & AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: E. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4080.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Apr. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCROW"	On 28th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHEKIANG"	On 30th Apr. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Apr. Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KAN CHOW"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALCAN"	On 1st May, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALCAN"	On 5th May, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th May, Noon.
MANILA	"YUNNAN"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"TAMING"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEICHOW"	On 10th May, Noon.
	"CHINEHUA"	On 16th May, 11 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double smoking-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 22. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

DABCO & HARBOR CAN BE SECURED & THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, John Swire & Sons, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila, Timor & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	25th April	30th April, 4 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	31st May	26th May

This Steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.

Telephone Central No. 36.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Elkridge"	Due Hongkong	17th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong	23rd Apr.
	Due Hongkong	15th May.
	Leave Hongkong	18th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Farallon"	Due Hongkong	29th Apr.
U.S.S. "Munra"	Leave Hongkong	30th Apr.
	Due Hongkong	15th May.
	Leave Hongkong	16th May.

* THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

For Full Information Apply to:-

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

I. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES, INDIA, CHINA, STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 2006. G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "DACHE CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 5th May.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORT

PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 30th April

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 2nd May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMFILLI" ... sailing on or about 2nd May.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

